DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 059 710 JC 720 063

TITLE	Two-Year Post-Secondary Education in South Carolina.
INSTITUTION	South Carolina Commission on Higher Education, Columbia.; South Carolina State Committee for Technical Education, Columbia.
PUB DATE	Dec 71
NOTE	93p.; Joint Report of the S.C. Commission on Higher Education and the State Committee for Technical Education
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	*Board of Education Role; *Educational Planning; Governing Boards; Interinstitutional Cooperation; *Junior Colleges; *State Boards of Education; *Statewide Planning
IDENTIFIERS	*South Carolina

ABSTRACT

This report was prepared in response to a 1971 South Carolina General Assembly directive that the Commission on Higher Education in conjunction with the State Committee for Technical Education submit a plan for implementing a community college system within the state. The report consists of a definition of a community college, an overview of existing public 2-year institutions in the state and a series of recommendations. In order to bring the separately administered technical education centers and lower-division university branches of the state under unified statewide control and planning, the prime recommendation of the committee is to establish a new state board to govern all 2-year institutions. The board would be responsible for: (1) developing a planned system by dividing the state into districts according to population data; (2) establishing a policy for the creation of local boards of trustees in each district; (3) determining minimum standards for instructional programs and graduation requirements; (4) overseeing the hiring practices and capital expenditures of the local boards as well as determining the maximum fee and tuition levels that they may charge; (5) authorizing the awarding of certificates, diplomas, and associate degrees; and (6) participating in various federal aid programs for public 2-year institutions. Alternative recommendations that could have more immediate implementation are also presented along with a summary of past recommendations, demographic and enrollment data, descriptions of existing physical facilities, and a summary of the present financial structure. (NF)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

ED 059710

Two-Year Post-Secondary Education in South Carolina

A Joint Report of
The S. C. Commission on Higher Education
and
The State Committee for Technical Education

Columbia, South Carolina
December, 1971

JC 720 063

UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.
LOS ANGELES

APR 5 1972

CLEARINGHOUSE FOR
JUNIOR COLLEGE
INFORMATION

COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION
and
STATE COMMITTEE FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

December 13, 1971

His Excellency, Governor John C. West, and
The Honorable Members of the General Assembly

Gentlemen:

The 1971 General Assembly directed the Commission on Higher Education, jointly with the State Committee for Technical Education, to submit to you a plan or plans for the implementation of a community college system in South Carolina. Pursuant to this directive, we appointed a Study Committee to make recommendations on this subject to us.

The report of the Study Committee, dated November 23, is attached for your information. The Commission on Higher Education approves the prime recommendation of the Study Committee (pages 6 - 11 of the attached Report) as the most desirable objective for public two-year post-secondary education in South Carolina. The Commission on Higher Education recognizes, however, as acutely as the Study Committee, that it may be difficult to implement this prime recommendation immediately.

In this event, having considered the Study Committee's alternative recommendation (pages 12 - 15 of the attached Report), the Commission on Higher Education and the State Committee for Technical Education make the following recommendation as minimum action to meet the needs of the state in two-year post-high school education:

1. That a new State Board, which might be called the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, could be established in July 1, 1972 to replace the State Committee for Technical Education, to encompass all state-supported two-year post-secondary institutions and programs, with the exception of the university branches and centers, which shall continue to be operated by the University of South Carolina and by Clemson University, subject to changes that might result in accordance with procedures provided below.

2. That the new Board should consist of eight (8) members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of such members to be chosen from each Congressional District and two from the state at large; and that the term of office of such members should be six (6) years, except that of those first chosen from the Congressional Districts the term of office in years should be equal to the number of the Congressional District represented; and in addition that there be three ex officio members - the Commissioner of Higher Education, the State Superintendent of Education and the Executive Director of the State Development Board.

3. That the new Board be empowered to assume all of the assets and liabilities of the existing State Committee for Technical Education, and to continue, as set forth in the paragraphs below, all of the existing institutions and programs, with continued emphasis on the Special Schools program which provides training for prospective employees for new or expanding industry. The Regional Technical Centers, Williamsburg Regional Manpower Center and all federal manpower programs presently assigned to the State Committee for Technical Education will be continued as at present under the auspices of the new Board.

4. That the new Board be subject to the same kinds and degrees of coordination of its activities, including specifically its institutions, its programs, its budgets and its short and long-range planning, by the Commission on Higher Education as are the public college and university Boards; and that the Commission on Higher Education be enlarged to allow the Chairman of the new Board to serve as an ex officio member of the Commission. Specifically excluded from the jurisdiction of the Commission on Higher Education are the Regional Technical Centers, the Williamsburg Regional Manpower Center, and all federal manpower

programs presently assigned to the State Committee for Technical Education or to be assigned in the future to the new Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, and all programs, present and future, related directly to training and other supportive activities for industry. Associate degree programs which may be initiated in these excluded institutions shall be subject to the approval of the Commission on Higher Education.

5. That the new Board should establish criteria, subject to the approval of the Commission, for the establishment of new and the continuation of existing public two-year post-secondary institutions and programs; such criteria to include minimum population, both total and of college age, in the area to be served, and minimum annual secondary school graduations in the area to be served, with specific allowance to be made for the existence, within the area to be served, of other post-secondary institutions, public and non-public.

6. That the new Board continue the policy of full participation at the local level in its programs and institutions through the mechanisms of local Boards and Advisory Committees, and through the requirement of local provision of capital facilities; all subject to state-level policy and budgetary control through the new Board.

7. That the new Board, subject to the approval of the Commission, be authorized to establish maximum tuition and fees which may be charged students at any of the institutions under its control.

8. That the new Board, subject to the approval of the Commission be authorized to award certificates, diplomas and associate (but not baccalaureate) degrees to students who successfully complete authorized and prescribed courses of study and training.

9. That the new Board be authorized to participate in various programs of federal aid to public two-year institutions and to the students therein.

10. That University branches and university centers shall not expand their present offerings in occupational education or expand the academic curricula beyond the first two years of the baccalaureate program. No new university branches or centers shall be established.

    It shall be possible for two-year institutions to meet the changing educational needs of their service area by: (1) adding the first-year and second-year college parallel curricula to technical education centers; (2) merging two or more two-year institutions, and (3) enabling a university branch or university center to become comprehensive institutions under the direction of the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education. Any major modifications, as specified above, shall require the concurrence of the local governing and/or advisory board, the Board of Trustees of the university directly affected, the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education and the Commission on Higher Education.

The Commission on Higher Education and the State Committee for Technical Education are pleased to have had the opportunity to study this problem anew together, and are pleased to present the recommendation given above for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

E. Craig Wall

E. Craig Wall, Chairman
S. C. Commission on Higher Education

Y. W. Scarborough Jr.

Y. W. Scarborough, Jr., Chairman
State Committee for Technical Education

ljw

SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION
RUTLEDGE BUILDING
1429 SENATE STREET
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29201

JAMES A. MORRIS
Commissioner

TELEPHONE
803/758-2407

November 23, 1971

Dr. James A. Morris
Commissioner
S. C. Commission on Higher Education
1429 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Mr. O. Stanley Smith
Executive Director
State Committee for Technical Education
1429 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Gentlemen:

The Committee to Study Community Colleges, which you appointed in July, is pleased to submit its report to you for consideration by the Commission on Higher Education and by the State Committee for Technical Education.

We hope that our recommendations will provide a basis for common understanding, and action, by both the Commission and the Committee.

Sincerely,

Thomas E. Barton, Jr.

Baxter Hood

Jack S. Mullins

Benjamin J. Glover

Robert L. Hurst

Edward M. Singleton

R. L. Grigsby, Jr.

Alan S. Krech

Sam M. Willis

Frank E. Kinard
Chairman

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. The Charge to the Commission on Higher Education, The State Committee for Technical Education, and The Study Committee for Community Colleges 1

II. Definition of a Community College 1

III. An Overview of Public Two-Year Institutions in South Carolina 2

IV. Recommendations 6
A. The Prime Recommendation 6
B. An Alternative Recommendation 12

APPENDIXES

Appendix A. Summary of Previous Reports and Recommendations

Appendix B. Enrollment Data and Demography

Appendix C. Physical Facilities

Appendix D. Condensed Financial Data

This project was supported in whole or in part by a comprehensive planning grant awarded under Title I of the Higher Education Facilities Act, as amended, from the Division of Academic Facilities of the U. S. Office of Education.

I. The Charge to the Commission on Higher Education, the State Committee for Technical Education, and the Study Committee for Community Colleges

The 1971 General Assembly, in a proviso attached to the Appropriations Act for 1971-72, charged the Commission on Higher Education as follows:

> "Provided, Further, That the Commission shall, jointly with the State Committee for Technical Education, immediately study the devising of a statewide plan for a system of community colleges compatible with the master plan for post high school education now being devised by the Commission, such system to be implemented at such time as funds therefor may be appropriated or made available, and to report its recommendations of such plan or plans devised, to the General Assembly and the Governor, no later than January 1, 1972."

In compliance with this legislative mandate, the Commission on Higher Education and the State Committee for Technical Education jointly appointed a ten-member Study Committee on Community Colleges, in late July, 1971. This Committee was jointly charged by its two sponsors to recommend to them, by December 1, a plan or plans for such a system of community colleges.

II. Definition of a Community College

Because there may be understandable confusion about the meaning of the term "community college", the Committee has adopted a working definition for the purposes of this report. The Committee understands that the term "community college" means a publicly supported comprehensive

institution of higher education offering programs of instruction extending not more than two years beyond the high school level, which programs include courses in occupational and technical fields, the liberal arts and science curricula usually found in lower-division college programs, continuing adult education, and special training and other services to meet economic, cultural and training needs of the region served. Such colleges are also usually commuter colleges only, charge reasonably low tuition to students, have well-developed programs of testing, guidance and counselling, and have relatively open admissions policies buttressed by developmental training programs as needed.

III. An Overview of Public Two-Year Institutions in South Carolina

In the sense of the definition given above, there are no community colleges in this state.

This does not mean that the state has neglected the increasingly important two-year post-high school segment of its system of higher education, but rather that different means to the end have been sought. Neither the legislative charge to the Commission on Higher Education and the State Committee for Technical Education, nor these sponsors' charge to the Committee, require a debate as to the merits, or demerits, of such a system of community colleges as opposed to the systems now in place. Nevertheless, the Committee feels that some observations on the existing systems of public two-year institutions are pertinent to its recommendations.

The state's system of Technical Education Centers, which began in 1961, now includes 13 Centers, three Regional Technical Education Centers (the former Area Trade Schools), a Manpower Development Training Center, a number of Skill Development Centers, and temporary Special Schools for industries, all operating under the administration of the State Committee for Technical Education. The 13 Technical Education Centers provide a rich variety of post-high school programs in occupational and technical fields, up through and including the associate degree, as well as many occupational training programs of shorter duration.

The two senior universities between them now operate nine off-campus two-year Branches or Centers, the primary purpose of which is to provide lower-division college curricula. Some of these do provide, however, usually in response to local needs not otherwise being met, terminal two-year programs in vocational fields such as those in secretarial science or nursing. In addition, the University of South Carolina operates, on its main campus in Columbia, the Midlands Branch, which primarily was intended to provide terminal occupational and vocational programs. But credits earned in some of the Midlands Branch programs - e.g., law enforcement, nursing - are transferable to baccalaureate curricula.

The Technical Education Center system and the off-campus University Branch system together now occupy buildings totalling just under 2 million gross square feet of space. At a quite conservative estimate, this represents an investment in capital facilities alone of $40 million, exclusive

of land, and not including the equipment which makes the buildings functional as centers of learning and training. Both systems have followed a policy of requiring the county or area served to provide these capital facilities, utilizing to the maximum extent possible whatever programs of federal assistance were available such as the Higher Education Facilities program.

All of these facilities taken together are situated such that more than 97% of the area of the state is located 30 miles or less from either a Technical Education Center or a University Branch or both. Only an insignificant portion of the state's total population lives more than 30 miles from one or both kinds of institutions. More than 50% of the area of the state lies within 30 miles of both a Technical Education Center and a University Branch or Center. Because these institutions are for the most part concentrated in areas of the state which are the more densely populated, these areas of dual coverage are concentrated in two broad bands running roughly east and west across the state - one in the northern portion extending from Anderson and Oconee in the west to Lancaster in the east, and another across the midsection of the state extending from Edgefield and Aiken in the west to Horry in the east.

Fall full-time student enrollment in the institutions under the administration of the State Committee for Technical Education stood at 6200 students in 1970. The Commission on Higher Education has estimated that full-time enrollment in these occupational and vocational programs will nearly double, to 12,000 students, by 1980. Autumn full-time enrollment in the University Branches and Centers in 1970 was about 2700. The Commission on Higher Education has estimated, presuming

little or no changes in the mode of operation of these institutions, that this figure will climb to about 4200 full-time students by 1980, an increase of more than 55%. Enrollment in all other public senior institutions, exclusive of the Branches and Centers, is expected to increase by only 48% by 1980 over the 1970 figure.

Historical data on the enrollments in these institutions are included in Appendix B.

In 1970-71, direct state support for the operation of these two systems amounted to $13.93 million - $12.35 million for the Technical Education system and $1.58 million for the University Branch and Center systems. Because of the distinctive nature of the Technical Education system, and particularly the large number of special and part-time training programs, accurate unit cost comparisons between this system and the University Branches and Centers are not available (see Appendix D). On the premise that there is a direct relationship between these state costs and enrollment, and assuming that the Commission on Higher Education's enrollment projections are accurate, this annual cost to the state will increase to about $27 million by 1980 - an estimate that provides neither for possible increased costs of instruction nor for the effects of any inflation which might occur.

The Committee's examination of the existing systems of public two-year post high school institutions in the state has convinced us that these systems already provide some of the elements of a community college system. To build upon the existing base of these systems, a new community college system should provide at least the following:

(1) Increased capability, and will, for cooperation between elements of the system,

(2) Enhanced capability for state-level coordination of the systems' educational and training programs - not solely for the purpose of but surely taking into account financial restraints which can only become more severe with the passage of time,

(3) Enlarged access to post-high school programs for all students, coupled with more freedom for individuals than is now possible to change as desired from one type of two-year curriculum to another.

IV. Recommendations

A. The Prime Recommendation

The most desireable plan for implementing a community college system in the state seems to us to require the establishment of a new governance system for all public two-year post high school institutions.

We therefore recommend:

1. That a new State Board to govern all Technical and Community Colleges be established on July 1, 1972 (or, in the words of the legislative charge to the Commission on Higher Education, "at such time as funds . . . may be appropriated . . . .") to assume the governance and operation of all existing programs and institutions now falling under the purview of the State

Advisory Committee for Technical Education; and all of the Branch and Center operations of the University of South Carolina and of Clemson University. By the latter is meant specifically Clemson University Centers at Greenville and Sumter, University of South Carolina Centers at Allendale and Beaufort; University of South Carolina Branches at Aiken, Conway, Lancaster, Spartanburg and Union; and the Midlands (Columbia) campus operation of the University of South Carolina.

2. That the Board should consist of 9 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, one to be selected from each congressional district and three from the state at large; that the terms of office for such members be six years, except that of those first appointed, the term of office in years should be equal to the number of the congressional district from which appointed; and that the three at-large members shall choose by lot which of them shall serve terms of two, four, and six years respectively. In addition, there shall be two ex-officio members: the State Superintendent of Education and the Executive Director of the State Development Board.

3. That the Board should develop a planned system of two-year institutions, including the division of the state into service areas or districts, along county lines,utilizing criteria such as minimum total population (e.g., 100 thousand), minimum annual high school

graduations (e.g., 1.5 thousand), minimum college age population (e.g., 8 thousand), maximum commuting distance, and the existence of other institutions, public or private; and that these criteria be used in evaluating the continued existence of existing public two-year institutions as well as the establishment of new ones. Although the specific numerical criteria to be applied, and the actual location of district lines, would be determined by the Board, the Committee has developed one such scheme, based on all the demographic factors cited above. This is given as Figure 1.

4. That the Board should establish policy calling for the creation of a local Board of Trustees in each such district; and of determining jointly with such local Boards the educational needs of that district.

5. That the Board should establish minimum qualitative and quantitative standards for institutions, curricula, programs, degrees, certificates and requirements for graduation.

6. That the hiring of personnel necessary for the operation of the institutions be a responsibility of the local Boards, subject to the approval of the state Board.

7. That the Board adopt policy continuing the established principle that capital expenditures (including land, site improvements, buildings and maintenance) be a responsibility of the local Board primarily; and that the responsibility for educational and general expenses, and equipment, be primarily a state responsibility

through the state Board.

8. That the Board be authorized to establish maximum tuition and fee levels which may be charged students by local Boards for the institutions under their jurisdiction.

9. That the Board be authorized to assume all the assets and liabilities of the State Advisory Committee for Technical Education; and of those of Clemson University and of the University of South Carolina at the affected sites.

10. That the Board be authorized to award certificates, diplomas, and associate (but not baccalaureate) degrees.

11. That the Board have the responsibility to approve, or to withdraw approval of, new or existing programs and curricula; subject also to approval of the Commission on Higher Education.

12. That the Board be authorized to participate in various federal programs of aid to public two-year institutions and to the students therein.

13. That the State Advisory Committee for Technical Education be abolished on the effective date of creation of the Board.

The Committee envisions that the new Board would require some time to establish its staff, develop policy as to local Boards, arrive at a division of the state into the suggested Districts and ascertain, with local participation, local educational needs within each of the districts. Thus the new Board would, at least initially, merely act as the state governing body for all the public two-year institutions. The Committee strongly recommends that,

at least for the first year of this new mode of operation, all existing programs and curricula be continued as before; and that all personnel now employed by these institutions, administration and staff as well as instructional staff, be retained by the new Board. This would help insure an orderly transition.

Although the district plan finally adopted by the Board may well differ from that suggested by the Committee (Figure 1), the Committee suggests as a result of its investigations into this problem that the Board may wish to direct its attention to the following specific kinds of locations, in this priority order, to ascertain the suitability of establishing the state's first comprehensive community colleges:

First - Greenville, primarily because this location has petitioned the Commission on Higher Education as early as 1967 for community college status, partly because in the suggested districting this is the only one-county district - in which, as it happens, the local Technical Education and Higher Education Commissions are the same.

Second - Those districts in which both a Technical Education Center and a University Branch or Center are already located in the same town (e.g., Aiken, Beaufort, Conway, Columbia, Spartanburg and Sumter).

Third - Those districts now served by only one type (Technical Education Center or Branch) of institution (e.g., Tri-County

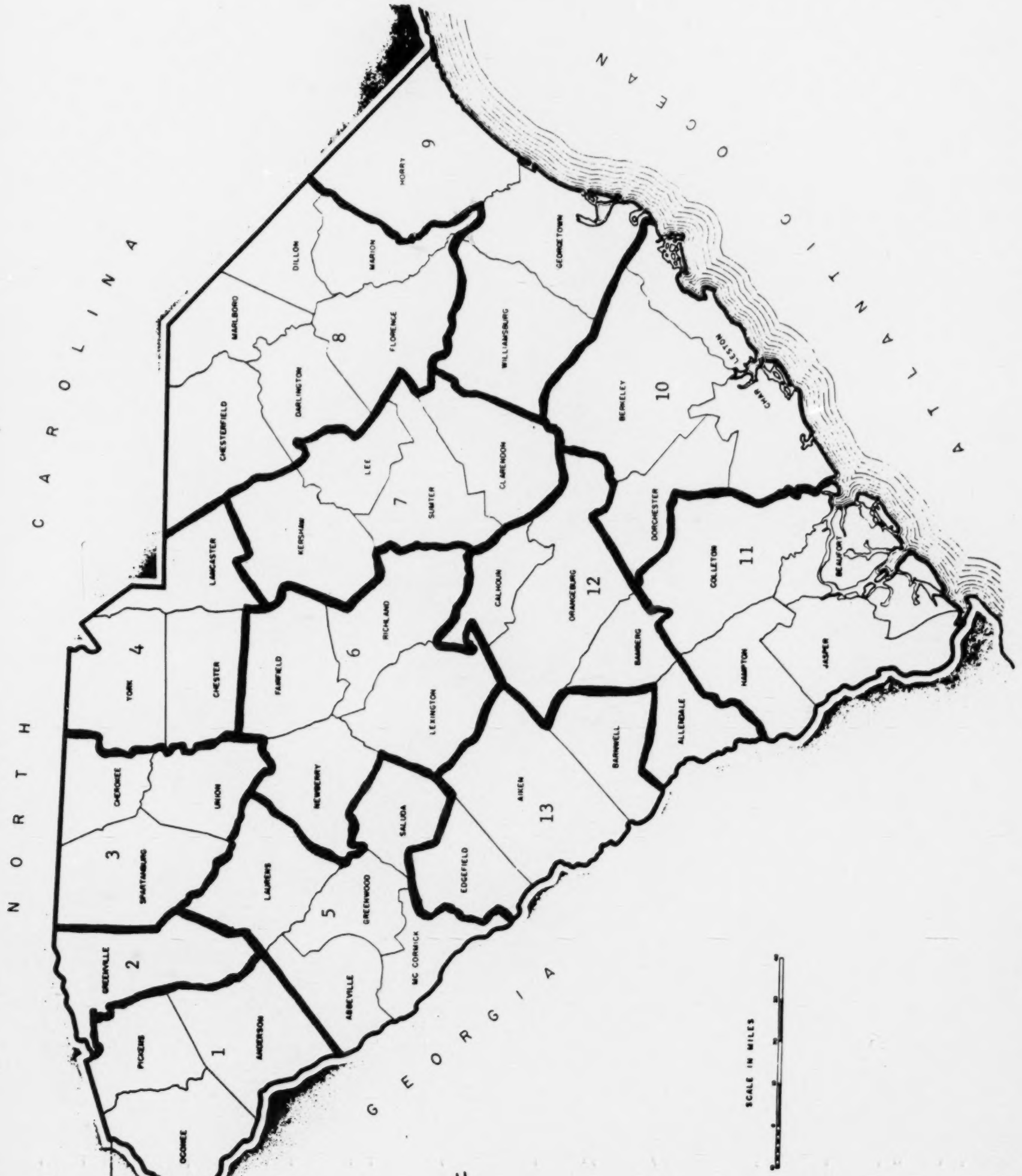
Technical Education Center, Piedmont Technical Education Center, Charleston Technical Education Center, Chesterfield-Marlboro and Florence-Darlington Technical Education Centers).

Fourth - Those districts (e.g., York-Lancaster-Chester, Allendale-Bamberg-Orangeburg-Calhoun) in which there is both a Technical Education Center and a Branch, but where these are located in different towns.

Fifth - Those districts in which there is no public two-year institution or program (There are none in the suggested districting scheme).

Figure 1

A Suggested Scheme For Community College Districts



B. An Alternative Recommendation

The Committee's professional judgement is that the plan described above represents the best and most sensible approach to follow if and when the decision is made to implement a community college system.

The Committee is also aware of the fact that this plan may not meet with automatic acceptance on the part of all parties. We are aware that the issue is highly charged with emotion in this state at this time, and we are of the belief that perhaps some additional time may be required before this plan could be accepted by the people of the state.

But the Committee feels that some steps could be taken now to bring at least some of the benefits of a community college system to the citizens of the state, perhaps without calling for a restructuring of the governance of all two-year public institutions.

The Committee therefore considered several alternative approaches, bearing always in mind that the plan recommended above represents, in our opinion, the most logical course of action to follow. The Committee did consider, for instance, recommending that the University Branches and Centers be organized under a separate new Board of Public Junior Colleges, to continue their role of providing lower-division college curricula to a larger segment of

the state's population. We know that the Commission on Higher Education's recommendation to this effect has yet to gain the public support necessary to achieve it. While we respect ;the Commission's desire to achieve this end so as to bring some additional order into the system of higher education, this single change of governance would not in and of itself necessarily lead to a system of comprehensive two-year colleges.

The Committee recommends instead that, if the plan detailed previously is not acceptable, the following alternative recommendations be considered:

1. That at those seven locations where a Technical Education Center and a University Branch or Center are or will be situated in the same county or town (i.e., Aiken, Beaufort, Columbia, Conway, Greenville, Sumter and Spartanburg):

   a. The Technical Education Centers be prohibited from introducing lower-division college parallel courses or curricula;

   b. The University Branches or Centers be prohibited from introducing new terminal or occupational/vocational courses or curricula;

both until such time as there is local initiative to effect a merger of such co-located institutions subject to criteria set forth in accord with paragraph 3 below, and subject to prior approval of the State Committee for Technical Education, the affected University and the Commission on Higher Education.

2. That the remaining Technical Education Centers be authorized to request, through the State Committee for Technical Education, approval of the Commission on Higher Education to introduce lower-division college parallel programs where:

   a. A valid local need, documented to the satisfaction of the CHE, exists and is not otherwise being met;

   b. A local demand exists;

   c. The county, or service area, of the Center, meets uniform criteria to be established by the CHE; these criteria to include at least minimum total population in the county or service area (e.g., 100 thousand); minimum college-age population in the county or service area (e.g., 8 thousand); minimum high school graduations annually in the county or service area (e.g., 1.5 thousand); maximum commuting distance; the existence of other institutions, public or private, being taken into full account; and other factors the CHE may establish.

3. That the remaining University Branches or Centers (i.e., Allendale, Lancaster, Union) be prohibited from introducing any new terminal or occupational/vocational programs not offered prior to 1971-72; except that if and when any of these desire to become comprehensive institutions, prior approval of the State Committee for Technical Education and of the CHE is required.

4. That at the seven locations specified in paragraph 2 the University Branches or Centers and the Technical Education Centers coordinate academic calendars, and conduct joint recruitment, testing, guidance and counselling programs.

5. That tuition and fees for full-time students at all University-operated Branches and Centers be reduced to levels commensurate with those charged to full-time students at Technical Education Centers (e.g., approximately $125 per semester or $250 per year) and that fees for part-time students be reduced proportionately; with the necessary corollary being that state funding be increased accordingly so that the income for the systems at least not be reduced.

6. That all new programs and curricula, of one academic year duration or longer, to be introduced at any institution under the administration of the State Committee for Technical Education require approval of the CHE; and that the CHE also be authorized to recommend discontinuance of existing programs.

7. That specific review and approval of the CHE be required before any new public 2-year post high school institution be authorized; or before any additional site acquisition or capital construction at any existing public 2-year post high school institution be authorized.

APPENDIX A

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PRIOR REPORTS

During the 1960's, a number of surveys and reports were made on higher education in South Carolina by advisory committees, legislative committees, and consulting firms. Included in this appendix is a brief summary of the principal recommendations from six of these reports, given in chronological order. Only reports that have a statewide impact and which dealt in some measure with both the University Branches and Centers and with the Technical Education Center system are included.

A - 1. Report of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Higher Education, March, 1962

In March of 1962, the newly-formed Advisory Committee for Higher Education, under the chairmanship of the Honorable A. L. M. Wiggins, of Hartsville, submitted its first annual report to the Governor. This report dealt with many aspects of the coordination and conduct of higher education in the state. Insofar as public two-year post high school programs are concerned, this Committee recommended that the existing Branches of the University of South Carolina be converted to public junior colleges and placed under the direction of one of the four-year state-supported institutions; but that the Technical Education Centers (referred to then as state technical schools) not be included in this system. The report also suggested that new public junior colleges may be needed at Charleston, Greenville-Spartanburg, and in the Pee Dee; and recommended that all public junior colleges be prohibited from "later conversion to four-year institutions."

A - 2. The Cresap, McCormick and Paget Study of 1962

In 1961-62, the consulting firm of Cresap, McCormick and Paget undertook a review of the state's institutions of higher education for the Advisory Committee on Higher

Education. Volume I of their two-volume report, entitled "Coordination of the State-Supported Systems" was limited in the main to a discussion of the (then six) public senior institutions. The report did not recommend that the (then five) University of South Carolina Branches be organized separately from the University, but did suggest that five new Branches or Centers, presumably to be administered by the nearest public senior institution, were needed. The report did recommend strongly that all the lower-division programs in all of these Branches and Centers be "coordinated closely" with the then-emerging Technical Education system, but it did not specify how this should be done.

A - 3. A Report on South Carolina's Need For A Planned System of Public Education Beyond the High School, 1965

In 1964, an ad hoc Study Committee chaired by Governor Donald S. Russell was organized to make recommendations as to a community college system. The report, entitled "Recommendations of the Study Committee - A Report on South Carolina's Need for a Planned System of Public Education Beyond the High School", of this Committee was issued in March, 1965. This report contained the first public call for a system of comprehensive community colleges. Major recommendations included:

1) Establishment of a separate Board of Trustees of Community Colleges, each institution to operate as well under a local Board of Control

2) Inclusion of all of the Technical Education Centers and of "most if not all" of the existing University of South Carolina Branches and Centers in the new system

3) Prohibition by statute from introduction of, in the area of college transfer curricula, more than lower division programs

4) Establishment of such colleges in any population center that may be expected to provide 500 full-time equivalent, or more, students within two years.

A - 4. Interim Report of the Committee Created to Study the Feasibility of Establishing a State-Supported System of Junior Colleges, March, 1966.

A legislative committee appointed by Governor Robert E. McNair and chaired by then-Senator John C. West issued this interim report in 1966. Included in this committee's five recommendations were these:

1) That an experimental pilot project to include the essential ingredients of a comprehensive community college be initiated in September, 1966, at the Greenville Technical Education Center. It is further recommended that Clemson University be requested to give assistance to

the Greenville Area Commission for Technical Education in establishing a two-year college parallel program.

2) That other similar pilot programs be initiated at Sumter, and Conway, once related questions involving facilities and curriculum have been resolved. It is further recommended that in each of these latter locations, a committee be established (to include three members of each of the respective governing boards affected) to better coordinate educational efforts in those communities. Elimination of wasteful duplication and the guarantee of efficiency and quality of combined programs should be the committee's basic aim.

3) That no additional Technical Education Centers or University Branches be established or built for a period of at least one year so that the results of these pilot operations can be evaluated.

4) That a comprehensive State plan on education be developed to insure that proper areas of responsibility are assigned to existing educational institutions and that new areas and fields of education be properly covered, with responsible institutions or agencies being given clear mandate in such fields. It is recommended that the responsibility of developing an overall comprehensive educational plan be the joint responsibility of this Committee and the Governor's Advisory Committee on Higher Education.

A - 5. Opportunity and Growth in South Carolina: 1968-1985
Moody's Investor Services, Incorporated, and Campus Facilities Associates, March, 1968.

This study of many aspects of state government programs included recommendations that:

1) Technical (Education) Centers should be expanded and strengthened in the important task they are performing for the state . . . and that the Centers should retain their vital orientation toward adult education.

2) Existing Branches and Centers of the universities should be brought under the governance of a new Board, the Board for Parallel Institutions, and that a minimum size for these institutions be established.

This study contained as well an explicit recommendation that the Technical Education Centers and the Branches and Centers not be combined into community colleges, primarily out of a fear that the usefulness of the Technical Education system to industry might be diluted.

A - 6. Survey and Principles For Implementation: South Carolina Two-Year Post-High School Education, June, 1968.

The Commission on Higher Education, as one of its first formal acts after its formation in 1967, appointed a Study Committee of South Carolina educators to make recommendations as to the future of the state's two-year post-high school institutions.

The five-man Committee was chaired by Dr. Glenn G. Thomas, then of the Medical University of South Carolina. In its final report to the Commission, presented in June, 1968, the Committee recommended among other things that:

1) The system of public two-year colleges be organized under two state-level governing Boards, one for Regional (comprehensive or college-parallel only) colleges and one for Technical (occupational/vocational only) colleges.
2) The state be divided into 14 regions by specific criteria population, numbers of high school graduates, property tax base, availability of other institutions, and regional needs - and that at least one Regional or Technical college be located in each region.
3) The Regional Colleges be restricted, at least initially, to lower-division curricula in the college transfer area.
4) Both new Boards be subject to coordination by the Commission on Higher Education.

APPENDIX B

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ENROLLMENT DATA

Any decision which is made concerning an appropriate post-secondary two-year system of higher education for South Carolina should take into consideration, among other things, characteristics of the state's population. It is important to understand past, present, and projected characteristics such as geographical distribution, growth, migration, and the number of 18 to 21 year-olds. It is particularly essential to analyze educational data such as high school graduates and attendance rates. Finally, a logical and pragmatic approach demands an examination of present post-secondary facilities in relation to the above factors.

This appendix contains tables, maps, and graphs which attempt to make these essential data readily understandable. Where appropriate, some attempt is made to interpret this information in light of the charge to the Committee. The Committee has also included the supporting data for the districting arrangement which it designed as an illustrative example for its primary recommendation.

South Carolina's population continued to grow between 1960 and 1970 from 2,382,594 to 2,590,516 (Table 1). However, the net increase of 207,922 was less than that for the decade from 1950 to 1960 (265,567),

and the percentage of increase was at its lowest since the 1920 to 1930 decennium. Moreover, the birth rate continued to decline until 1959 (Table 9) and migration continued from rural to urban areas (Table 2). There was, in addition, an actual loss in black population due to migration from the state (Table 3). On the other hand, of those students who enrolled in the first grade during the 1950's, an ever increasing percentage graduated from high school 30.1% in 1962 to 50.2% in 1971 (Table 9). The number of students entering college also increased, but the rate of increase as a percent of high school graduates was almost static (Table 9). It should be noted, however, that the data in the last two columns in Table 9 do not include technical education center enrollments. Had technical education center enrollments in degree programs only been added, the 1962 data would have remained the same, but there would have been a greater increase year by year in the number entering college, and some increase in the percentage of high school graduates entering college.

Enrollments in the university branches and centers, by contrast, are included in the data in the last two columns of Table 9. It appears that the branches and centers have not brought about a significant increase in the percentage of students entering college, but have instead simply caused a re-distribution of those students who would have attended college anyway. This is confirmed in the Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle, and

Wolff Regional Campus Study which was done for the University of South Carolina in 1969 which concludes, "as is true in other service areas, although the number of high school graduates have increased, a consistently upward trend has not been established by the number who enrolled in college."

Neither technical education centers nor university branches and centers have experienced the dramatic growth in enrollment that comprehensive two-year institutions have had in other, pacesetter states. In Florida, for example, community college enrollment increased from 15,790 in 1960 to 92,691 in 1968; an almost 500% increase.[1] There are many plausible reasons for South Carolina's relatively slow increase in college enrollments. The number of high school graduates is limited, especially in certain counties (Table 8). For that matter, both the number of people reaching age 18 (Table 7) and the total 18-21 age group pool (Table 7) are low in many areas of the state. After 1975, this pool will decrease, according to projections (Table 12). Furthermore, the universities' branches and centers have maintained all of the financial barriers and most of the admissions criteria of the parent institutions. Technical education centers have done an excellent job of preparing workers for industries, but have historically somewhat purposely de-emphasized the fact that students can obtain "college

---

[1] Submitted to the Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, during hearings on S. 3474, July 21 and 22, 1970 (p. 1496) from The Two-Year College in America by Medsker, L. L. and Tillery, D.

degrees" in technical, business, and allied health areas. Neither technical education centers nor the regional campuses have had the total flexibility of both college parallel (transfer) curriculums and technical, occupational, and vocational work backed by a strong counseling and guidance program. Nor has either type of institution provided the extent of community service and continuing education available through two-year institutions in many areas of the country.

In April of 1971, the Steering Committee of the Education Commission of the States approved the report of the Task Force on community and junior colleges.[2] The first paragraph of that report reads as follows: "The demands of American society on (sic) 1970 require that each high school graduate or otherwise qualified person have open access to post-high school education. Essential to such access are systems of comprehensive community colleges which admit all persons who could reasonably benefit from such admission, and which offer academic, occupational, and general education to give students the widest possible range of options. New community colleges should be established as comprehensive rather than as single purpose institutions, and existing colleges should be encouraged to become truly comprehensive in practice as well as in theory. Open access to comprehensive community colleges will require such colleges to be located within commuting distance of all citizens (except in sparsely populated areas), and to have a tuition

---

[2] The ten-man Task Force included the Honorable W. Brantley Harvey, Jr., State representative from South Carolina.

and student aid policy that encourages attendance from all economic groups."[3]

Similarly, the Carnegie Commission, in its special report entitled The Open-Door Colleges says "The Commission recommends that state plans for two-year institutions should not provide for new two-year strictly academic branches of universities or new specialized two-year technical institutes, although it recognizes that there may be a case for exceptions under special circumstances prevailing in some of the states. Where such institutions now exist, they should be urged to broaden their programs as rapidly as possible so they may fulfill the general purposes of comprehensive community colleges. The continuing existence of specialized two-year institutions, if the decision is to continue them in their narrow specialization, should not stand in the way of the establishment of comprehensive community colleges in the same areas. We also recommend that state plans should place major emphasis on the allocation of vocational education funds to comprehensive community colleges rather than to post-high school area vocational schools or other non-collegiate institutions."[4] That same report points out that "the states which rely exclusively or primarily on university branches to offer junior college programs also tend to have smaller institutions, as in Pennsylvania and South Carolina."[5]

---

[3] Higher Education in the States, Education Commission of the States, April, 1971), Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 33-34.

[4] The Open-Door Colleges, Policies for Community Colleges, (McGraw-Hill Book Company, June, 1970, a special report on recommendations by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education), pp. 26-27.

[5] Ibid, p. 30.

The Carnegie Commission arrives at the following recommendation: "The Commission believes that, for the sake of quality of program, economy of operation, and easy availability, state plans should provide for community colleges generally ranging in size from about 2,000 to 5,000 daytime students, except in sparsely populated areas where institutions may have to be somewhat smaller, and in very large cities where they may have to be somewhat larger."[6]

While the Committee recognizes the limitations of the applicability of the above guidelines to South Carolina, which does not have many large urban centers, it takes note of the fact that only five out of twenty-two public two-year institutions reached full-time enrollments of 700 or more in the fall of 1971, and in many cases, there were two such institutions in the same community. Headcount, full-time, and full-time equivalent enrollments are higher in the fall of 1971 (Figures 4, 5; Tables 13, 14, 15, 22) than they were in 1970 when only five institutions reached full-time enrollments of 500, but many operations are still marginal, and most are operating below their potential.

It was for this reason that the Committee designed the plan for districting two-year education which is found as Figure 1 in the body of the report and Figure 1 in this appendix. The districts described generally meet all of the sample criteria described in the report. Specific data

---

[6] Ibid., p. 31.

for the districts are found in Table 10. In addition, the Committee considered highway mileage and access inside districts and, to some extent, the locations of existing institutions.

REFERENCES

[1] Submitted to the Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate during hearings on S. 3474, July 21 and 22, 1970 (p. 1496) from The Two-Year College in America by Medsker, L. L. and Tillery, D.

[2] The ten-man Task Force included the Honorable W. Brantley Harvey, Jr., State representative from South Carolina.

[3] Higher Education in the States, (Education Commission of the States, April, 1971), Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 33-34.

[4] The Open-Door Colleges, Policies for Community Colleges, (McGraw-Hill Book Company, June, 1970, a special report on recommendations by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education), pp. 26-27.

[5] Ibid., p. 30.

[6] Ibid., p. 31.

Table 1

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

	NUMBER		CHANGE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	
	1960	1970	NET	PERCENT	1960	1970
TOTAL, ALL AGES	2,382,594	2,590,516	+ 207,922	+ 8.7	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	294,913	235,764	- 59,149	- 20.1	12.4	9.1
5 - 13 years	508,402	495,053	- 13,349	- 2.6	21.3	19.1
14 - 17 years	189,161	224,346	+ 35,185	+ 18.6	7.9	8.7
18 - 44 years	850,158	957,874	+ 107,716	+ 12.7	35.7	37.0
45 - 64 years	389,361	486,519	+ 97,158	+ 25.0	16.3	18.8
65 and over	150,599	190,960	+ 40,361	+ 26.8	6.3	7.4
TOTAL, ALL AGES	2,382,594	2,590,516	+ 207,922	+ 8.7	100.0	100.0
Under 14 years	803,315	730,817	- 72,498	- 9.0	33.7	28.2
14 and over	1,579,279	1,859,699	+ 280,420	+ 17.8	66.3	71.8
TOTAL, ALL AGES	2,382,594	2,590,516	+ 207,922	+ 8.7	100.0	100.0
Under 18 years	992,476	955,163	- 37,313	- 3.8	41.7	36.9
18 and over	1,390,118	1,635,353	+ 245,235	+ 17.6	58.3	63.1
TOTAL, ALL AGES	2,382,594	2,590,516	+ 207,922	+ 8.7	100.0	100.0
Under 21 years	1,116,343	1,123,217	+ 6,874	+ 0.6	46.9	43.4
21 and over	1,266,251	1,467,299	+ 201,048	+ 15.9	53.1	56.6
18 - 20 years	123,867	168,054	+ 44,187	+ 35.7	5.2	6.5

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Censuses of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Table 2

SOUTH CAROLINA TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION, URBAN AND RURAL
FOR APRIL 1, 1960 AND APRIL 1, 1970

COUNTY	April 1, 1960	April 1, 1970			Change 1960 to 1970	
		Total	Urban	Rural	Net	%
Abbeville	21,417	21,112	5,527	15,585	- 305	- 1.4
Aiken	81,038	91,023	40,854	50,169	9,985	12.3
Allendale	11,362	9,692	3,620	6,072	- 1,670	-14.7
Anderson	98,478	105,474	43,131	62,343	6,996	7.1
Bamberg	16,274	15,950	6,977	8,973	- 324	- 2.0
Barnwell	17,659	17,176	7,033	10,143	- 483	- 2.7
Beaufort	44,187	51,136	25,657	25,479	6,949	15.7
Berkeley	38,196	56,199	25,745	30,454	18,003	47.1
Calhoun	12,256	10,780	------	10,780	- 1,476	-12.0
Charleston	216,382	247,650	202,654	44,996	31,268	14.5
Cherokee	35,205	36,791	17,003	19,788	1,586	4,5
Chester	30,888	29,811	9,772	20,039	- 1,077	- 3.5
Chesterfield	33,717	33,667	5,627	28,040	- 50	- 0.1
Clarendon	29,490	25,604	4,025	21,579	- 3,886	-13.2
Colleton	27,816	27,622	6,257	21,365	- 194	- 0.7
Darlington	52,928	53,442	15,007	38,435	514	1.0
Dillon	30,584	28,838	5,991	22,847	- 1,746	- 5.7
Dorchester	24,383	32,276	3,839	28,437	7,893	32.4
Edgefield	15,735	15,692	5,302	10,390	- 43	- 0.3
Fairfield	20,713	19,999	3,411	16,588	- 714	- 3.4
Florence	84,438	89,636	32,244	57,392	5,198	6.2
Georgetown	34,798	33,500	13,280	20,220	- 1,298	- 3.7
Greenville	209,776	240,546	168,441	72,105	30,770	14.7
Greenwood	44,346	49,686	21,069	28,617	5,340	12.0
Hampton	17,425	15,878	2,845	13,033	- 1,547	- 8.9
Horry	68,247	69,992	20,551	49,441	1,745	2.6
Jasper	12,237	11,885	------	11,885	- 352	- 2.9
Kershaw	33,585	34,727	8,532	26,195	1,142	3.4
Lancaster	39,352	43,328	14,937	28,391	3,976	10.1
Laurens	47,609	49,713	19,027	30,686	2,104	4.4
Lee	21,832	18,323	3,404	14,919	- 3,509	-16.1
Lexington	60,726	89,012	47,288	41,724	28,286	46.6
McCormick	8,629	7,955	------	7,955	- 674	- 7.8
Marion	32,014	30,270	13,441	16,829	- 1,744	- 5.4
Marlboro	28,529	27,151	9,992	17,159	- 1,378	- 4.8
Newberry	29,416	29,273	9,218	20,055	- 143	- 0.5
Oconee	40,204	40,728	12,210	28,518	524	1.3
Orangeburg	68,559	69,789	13,252	56,537	1,230	1.8
Pickens	46,030	58,956	22,550	36,406	12,926	28.1
Richland	200,102	233,868	198,161	35,707	33,766	16.9
Saluda	14,554	14,528	368	14,160	- 26	- 0.2
Spartanburg	156,830	173,724	65,066	108,658	16,894	10.8
Sumter	74,941	79,425	37,745	41,680	4,484	6.0
Union	30,015	29,230	10,775	18,455	- 785	- 2.6
Williamsburg	40,932	34,243	3,429	30,814	- 6,689	-16.3
York	78,760	85,216	46,938	38,278	6,456	8.2
TOTAL	2,382,594	2,590,516	1,232,195	1,358,321	207,922	8.7

Source: Decennial Censuses of Population, 1960 and 1970.

POPULATION CHANGES AND NET MIGRATION
BY COUNTY, 1960-1970

Table 3

	PERCENT NEGRO* POPULATION	PERCENT TOTAL POPULATION CHANGE 1960-1970	PERCENT NEGRO* POPULATION CHANGE 1960-1970	PERCENT NET MIGRATION TOTAL POPULATION 1960-1970	PERCENT NET MIGRATION NEGRO* POPULATION 1960-1970
Abbeville	31.1	-1.4	-4.2	-13.5	-23.4
Aiken	24.1	12.3	2.8	-1.8	-11.8
Allendale	60.1	-14.7	-18.9	-27.8	-34.3
Anderson	18.2	7.1	-0.5	-4.4	-15.3
Bamberg	54.8	-2.0	-3.9	-15.4	-22.6
Barnwell	41.3	-2.7	-7.2	-17.6	-25.4
Beaufort	33.8	15.7	1.0	6.4	-15.1
Berkeley	30.5	47.1	-9.5	24.8	-25.4
Calhoun	60.5	-12.0	-20.5	-23.2	-35.7
Charleston	32.0	14.5	0.4	-6.3	-19.7
Cherokee	19.4	4.5	-4.6	-8.6	-28.3
Chester	39.3	-3.5	-4.9	-16.8	-25.1
Chesterfield	32.9	-0.1	-11.4	-14.4	-31.1
Clarendon	62.1	-13.2	-21.0	-29.5	-41.2
Colleton	47.2	-0.7	-8.4	-15.6	-27.0
Darlington	38.0	1.0	-13.6	-12.8	-30.6
Dillon	42.4	-5.7	-14.2	-24.6	-38.2
Dorchester	35.6	32.4	-3.4	14.1	-20.6
Edgefield	51.7	-0.3	-11.4	-12.0	-30.1
Fairfield	59.4	-3.4	-3.5	-20.2	-26.8
Florence	36.6	6.2	-10.2	-8.5	-26.0
Georgetown	48.5	-3.7	-10.5	-19.5	-28.1
Greenville	16.7	14.7	9.0	0.9	-10.5
Greenwood	28.1	12.0	6.2	-0.3	-9.4
Hampton	49.0	-8.9	-17.1	-22.8	-34.2
Horry	25.0	2.6	-4.0	-14.9	-27.9
Jasper	57.1	-2.9	-10.9	-13.5	-22.8
Kershaw	32.0	3.4	-16.8	-9.2	-29.2
Lancaster	24.8	10.1	1.2	-4.4	-15.8
Laurens	28.5	4.4	0.7	-9.9	-20.8
Lee	59.9	-16.1	-23.7	-30.2	-42.6
Lexington	12.5	46.6	6.5	29.0	-11.7
McCormick	60.4	-7.8	-9.7	-18.9	-26.6
Marion	50.7	-5.4	-12.8	-18.0	-27.2
Marlboro	43.8	-4.8	-14.6	-21.5	-34.4
Newberry	33.1	-0.5	-7.0	-10.2	-23.8
Oconee	10.0	1.3	-5.1	-11.5	-19.8
Orangeburg	55.0	1.8	-6.8	-13.2	-24.7
Pickens	9.6	28.1	22.0	13.8	4.9
Richland	32.0	16.9	14.7	2.5	-3.3
Saluda	33.7	-0.2	-8.1	-10.5	-25.2
Spartanburg	21.1	10.8	5.8	-1.7	-11.2
Sumter	42.3	6.0	-4.2	-15.4	-24.1
Union	28.4	-2.6	-6.6	-16.0	-26.1
Williamsburg	61.0	-16.3	-23.3	-32.3	-41.8
York	24.9	8.2	-6.1	-7.0	-25.1
Total	30.7	8.7	-4.3	-6.3	-23.3

*Negro and other races

Source: Decennial Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Table 4

PERCENT URBAN POPULATION BY COUNTIES

	1950	1960	1970
Abbeville	24.2	37.3	26.2
Aiken	33.5	36.6	44.9
Allendale	--	27.4	37.4
Anderson	44.7	54.4	40.1
Bamberg	32.9	38.7	43.7
Barnwell	--	41.3	40.1
Beaufort	18.8	14.3	50.2
Berkeley	--	16.0	45.8
Calhoun	--	--	--
Charleston	73.0	73.5	81.8
Cherokee	35.5	43.2	46.2
Chester	32.0	32.2	32.8
Chesterfield	13.3	15.3	16.7
Clarendon	8.6	13.3	15.7
Colleton	16.3	19.5	22.7
Darlington	24.5	24.8	28.1
Dillon	16.7	20.2	20.8
Dorchester	14.7	14.9	11.9
Edgefield	15.2	18.3	33.8
Fairfield	28.5	16.8	17.1
Florence	34.7	36.5	36.0
Georgetown	43.2	43.7	39.6
Greenville	59.9	63.7	70.0
Greenwood	49.4	49.2	42.4
Hampton	--	--	17.9
Horry	15.7	24.0	29.4
Jasper	--	--	--
Kershaw	21.6	20.4	24.6
Lancaster	30.9	36.2	34.5
Laurens	33.7	36.8	38.3
Lee	13.3	16.4	18.6
Lexington	29.5	44.8	53.1
McCormick	--	--	--
Marion	35.5	41.9	44.4
Marlboro	24.6	24.4	36.8
Newberry	33.2	37.0	31.5
Oconee	17.3	21.5	30.0
Orangeburg	22.3	20.2	19.0
Pickens	15.8	23.8	38.2
Richland	77.6	69.4	84.8
Saluda	1.4	2.0	2.5
Spartanburg	34.6	36.1	37.5
Sumter	44.6	40.2	47.5
Union	31.1	34.0	36.9
Williamsburg	8.4	9.5	10.0
York	49.1	52.0	55.1
STATE	36.7	41.2	47.6

Source: Decennial Censuses of Population

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX
APRIL 1, 1970

COUNTY	ALL RACES			WHITE AND OTHER		NEGRO	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Abbeville	21,112	10,026	11,086	6,963	7,592	3,063	3,494
Aiken	91,023	44,267	46,756	33,920	35,309	10,347	11,447
Allendale	9,692	4,564	5,128	1,833	2,035	2,731	3,093
Anderson	105,474	50,643	54,831	41,697	44,731	8,946	10,100
Bamberg	15,950	7,719	8,231	3,519	3,733	4,200	4,498
Barnwell	17,176	8,258	8,918	4,885	5,224	3,373	3,694
Beaufort	51,136	29,517	21,619	20,762	13,526	8,755	8,093
Berkeley	56,199	27,623	28,576	19,468	19,840	8,155	8,736
Calhoun	10,780	5,162	5,618	2,061	2,205	3,101	3,413
Charleston	247,650	126,913	120,737	89,874	79,892	37,039	40,845
Cherokee	36,791	17,510	19,281	14,232	15,461	3,278	3,820
Chester	29,811	14,187	15,624	8,661	9,458	5,526	6,166
Chesterfield	33,667	16,232	17,435	11,021	11,581	5,211	5,854
Clarendon	25,604	12,172	13,432	4,686	5,048	7,486	8,384
Colleton	27,622	13,331	14,291	7,114	7,578	6,217	6,713
Darlington	53,442	25,375	28,067	15,866	17,301	9,509	10,766
Dillon	28,838	13,797	15,041	8,152	8,726	5,645	6,315
Dorchester	32,276	15,779	16,497	10,367	10,590	5,412	5,907
Edgefield	15,692	7,618	8,074	3,689	3,899	3,929	4,175
Fairfield	19,999	9,756	10,243	3,879	4,238	5,877	6,005
Florence	89,636	42,962	46,674	27,710	29,267	15,252	17,407
Georgetown	33,500	16,224	17,276	8,539	8,757	7,685	8,519
Greenville	240,546	115,144	125,402	96,357	104,360	18,787	21,042
Greenwood	49,686	23,593	26,093	17,103	18,695	6,490	7,398
Hampton	15,878	7,621	8,257	3,902	4,205	3,719	4,052

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX
APRIL 1, 1970
CONTINUED

COUNTY	ALL RACES			WHITE AND OTHER		NEGRO	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Horry	69,992	34,417	35,575	25,954	26,640	8,463	8,935
Jasper	11,885	5,782	6,103	2,524	2,578	3,258	3,525
Kershaw	34,727	16,794	17,933	11,602	12,079	5,192	5,854
Lancaster	43,328	20,917	22,411	15,845	16,763	5,072	5,648
Laurens	49,713	24,020	25,693	17,288	18,297	6,732	7,396
Lee	18,323	8,926	9,397	3,558	3,801	5,368	5,596
Lexington	89,012	43,663	45,349	38,434	39,541	5,229	5,808
McCormick	7,955	3,821	4,134	1,528	1,627	2,293	2,507
Marion	30,270	14,280	15,990	7,139	7,834	7,141	8,156
Marlboro	27,151	12,939	14,212	7,318	8,001	5,621	6,211
Newberry	29,273	14,127	15,146	9,506	10,083	4,621	5,063
Oconee	40,728	19,904	20,824	18,019	18,658	1,885	2,166
Orangeburg	69,789	33,297	36,492	15,153	16,304	18,144	20,188
Pickens	58,956	30,400	28,556	27,751	25,668	2,649	2,888
Richland	233,868	122,494	111,374	85,723	74,708	36,771	36,666
Saluda	14,528	7,106	7,422	4,703	4,933	2,403	2,489
Spartanburg	173,724	83,670	90,054	66,572	70,670	17,098	19,384
Sumter	79,425	39,386	40,039	23,673	22,666	15,713	17,373
Union	29,230	13,953	15,277	10,075	10,878	3,878	4,399
Williamsburg	34,243	16,396	17,847	6,493	6,883	9,903	10,964
York	85,216	39,802	45,414	30,057	34,437	9,745	10,977
TOTAL	2,590,516	1,272,087	1,318,429	895,175	906,300	376,912	412,129

Source: 1970 Census of Population, Advance Report for South Carolina, PC (V2) - 42

Division of Research and
Statistical Services
March 3, 1971

Table 5 (cont.)

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1970

COUNTY	TOTAL ALL AGES	UNDER 5 YEARS	5 TO 13 YEARS	14 TO 17 YEARS	18 TO 20 YEARS	21 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 64 YEARS	65 AND OVER
Abbeville	21,112	1,785	3,590	1,775	1,389	5,923	4,529	2,121
Aiken	91,023	8,503	18,035	8,252	4,265	27,971	17,679	6,318
Allendale	9,692	954	1,835	917	545	2,478	2,026	937
Anderson	105,474	8,981	18,685	8,047	5,226	32,522	22,786	9,227
Bamberg	15,950	1,516	3,190	1,475	1,238	4,050	3,011	1,470
Barnwell	17,176	1,567	3,508	1,672	881	4,649	3,297	1,602
Beaufort	51,136	4,805	9,108	4,738	8,124	15,985	6,090	2,286
Berkeley	56,199	6,606	13,937	5,113	2,721	17,757	7,763	2,302
Calhoun	10,780	975	2,298	1,129	510	2,615	2,170	1,083
Charleston	247,650	22,926	48,185	20,213	16,948	84,297	41,443	13,638
Cherokee	36,791	3,488	6,627	2,990	2,030	11,053	7,371	3,232
Chester	29,811	2,737	5,527	2,715	1,526	8,200	6,346	2,760
Chesterfield	33,667	3,263	6,723	3,052	1,722	9,650	6,492	2,765
Clarendon	25,604	2,618	5,888	2,859	1,477	6,090	4,651	2,021
Colleton	27,622	2,604	5,654	2,661	1,389	7,159	5,573	2,582
Darlington	53,442	4,950	10,795	5,138	2,997	15,501	10,095	3,966
Dillon	28,838	2,917	6,475	3,062	1,548	7,394	5,296	2,146
Dorchester	32,276	3,204	7,186	3,002	1,457	9,815	5,634	1,978
Edgefield	15,692	1,530	3,257	1,541	861	4,199	2,958	1,346
Fairfield	19,999	1,963	4,252	1,957	1,093	5,099	3,776	1,859
Florence	89,636	8,401	18,034	8,469	4,754	26,880	16,880	6,218
Georgetown	33,500	3,280	7,431	3,667	1,799	8,663	6,344	2,316
Greenville	240,546	20,700	43,547	19,023	13,450	77,335	48,502	17,989
Greenwood	49,686	4,373	8,937	3,960	2,392	15,149	10,605	4,270
Hampton	15,878	1,588	3,063	1,578	841	4,165	3,190	1,453

Table 6

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1970

COUNTY	TOTAL ALL AGES	UNDER 5 YEARS	5 TO 13 YEARS	14 TO 17 YEARS	18 TO 20 YEARS	21 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 64 YEARS	65 AND OVER
Horry	69,992	6,343	13,832	6,473	3,981	21,171	13,194	4,998
Jasper	11,885	1,140	2,579	1,225	593	2,949	2,389	1,010
Kershaw	34,727	3,121	6,910	3,346	1,774	9,941	6,914	2,721
Lancaster	43,328	4,217	8,302	3,712	2,186	13,386	8,366	3,159
Laurens	49,713	4,123	8,830	4,284	2,891	14,949	10,364	4,272
Lee	18,323	1,706	4,351	2,064	1,016	4,363	3,350	1,473
Lexington	89,012	8,751	17,227	7,154	4,305	30,310	15,883	5,382
McCormick	7,955	829	1,696	828	459	2,030	1,360	753
Marion	30,270	2,696	6,129	3,116	1,752	7,939	6,147	2,491
Marlboro	27,151	2,760	5,768	2,509	1,350	7,299	5,234	2,231
Newberry	29,273	2,299	4,916	2,301	1,698	7,890	6,824	3,345
Oconee	40,728	3,598	7,360	3,204	1,901	12,976	8,143	3,546
Orangeburg	69,789	6,448	14,205	6,831	4,847	18,536	13,151	5,771
Pickens	58,956	4,758	9,666	4,202	5,678	19,259	10,944	4,449
Richland	233,868	18,157	38,344	18,353	27,692	76,978	39,443	14,901
Saluda	14,528	1,339	2,810	1,348	660	3,877	2,991	1,503
Spartanburg	173,724	15,325	30,257	13,768	9,610	53,799	36,446	14,519
Sumter	79,425	8,007	17,417	7,138	4,887	25,125	12,018	4,833
Union	29,230	2,551	5,349	2,335	1,434	8,574	6,214	2,773
Williamsburg	34,243	3,548	7,665	3,882	1,979	8,399	6,146	2,624
York	85,216	7,814	15,673	7,268	6,178	25,471	16,491	6,321
TOTAL	2,590,516	235,764	495,053	224,346	168,054	789,820	486,519	190,960

Table 6 (cont.)

Source: 1970 Census of Population, Advance Report for South Carolina, PC (V2) - 42

Division of Research and
Statistical Services
March 4, 1971

Table 7

NUMBER OF 18, 19, 20, and 21 YEAR-OLDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY COUNTIES (1970)*

COUNTIES	18 & 19 YEAR-OLDS	20 YEAR-OLDS	21 YEAR-OLDS	TOTAL
Abbeville	946	443	421	1810
Aiken	2930	1335	1228	5493
Allendale	375	170	151	696
Anderson	3632	1594	1421	6647
Bamberg	840	398	351	1589
Barnwell	616	265	227	1108
Beaufort	5552	2572	2094	10218
Berkeley	1874	847	828	3549
Calhoun	355	155	128	638
Charleston	10241	6707	6917	23865
Cherokee	1396	634	605	2635
Chester	1078	448	438	1964
Chesterfield	1190	532	479	2201
Clarendon	1075	402	352	1829
Colleton	983	406	339	1728
Darlington	2056	941	796	3793
Dillon	1114	434	445	1993
Dorchester	1055	402	481	1938
Edgefield	614	247	219	1080
Fairfield	753	340	281	1374
Florence	3279	1475	1220	5974
Georgetown	1302	497	471	2270
Greenville	9263	4187	3885	17335
Greenwood	1619	773	718	3110
Hampton	588	253	230	1071
Horry	2692	1289	1195	5176
Jasper	418	175	117	710
Kershaw	1247	527	484	2258
Lancaster	1523	663	672	2858
Laurens	2060	831	869	3760
Lee	749	264	236	1249
Lexington	1959	1346	1388	4693
McCormick	326	133	120	579
Marion	1250	502	439	2191
Marlboro	945	405	428	1778
Newberry	1202	496	481	2179
Oconee	1341	560	625	2526
Orangeburg	3332	1515	1239	6086
Pickens	3759	1919	1679	7357
Richland	18130	9562	7664	35356
Saluda	469	191	191	851
Spartanburg	6611	2999	2629	12238
Sumter	2978	1909	1908	6855
Union	989	445	465	1899
Williamsburg	1403	576	542	2521
York	4318	1860	1529	7707
TOTAL	112427	54624	49684	216735

*Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 8

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN 1969-1970 IN SOUTH CAROLINA
Reported by County

County	Graduates 1969-1970
Abbeville	255
Aiken	1,391
Allendale	191
Anderson	1,288
Bamberg	207
Barnwell	272
Beaufort	560
Berkeley	804
Calhoun	147
Charleston	2,674
Cherokee	486
Chester	422
Chesterfield	452
Clarendon	414
Colleton	470
Darlington	871
Dillon	421
Dorchester	573
Edgefield	259
Fairfield	308
Florence	1,648
Georgetown	647
Greenville	3,181
Greenwood	739
Hampton	246
Horry	1,079
Jasper	216
Kershaw	603
Lancaster	594
Laurens	493
Lee	313
Lexington	1,211
McCormick	115
Marion	489
Marlboro	414
Newberry	338
Oconee	501
Orangeburg	1,199
Pickens	720
Richland	2,730
Saluda	152
Spartanburg	2,227
Sumter	1,103
Union	383
Williamsburg	712
York	1,216
STATE	35,734

Source: Office of Research, S. C. Department of Education

Table 9

SOUTH CAROLINA
PROJECTED BIRTHS, FIRST GRADE ENROLLMENTS, HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, AND NUMBER ENTERING COLLEGE

Births		First Grade Enrollment			H. S. Graduates			Entering College		
Year	No.	Year	No.	% of Births	Year	Number	% of 1st. Grade Enrollment	Year	No.	% H. S. Graduates
1944	51,467	1950-51	79,461	154.39	1962	23,929	30.11	1962	7,466	31.20
1945	49,431	1951-52	75,868	153.48	1963	25,310	32.04	1963	7,446	30.63
1946	53,963	1952-53	77,213	143.08	1964	27,889	36.12	1964	9,088	32.59
1947	59,470	1953-54	82,280	138.36	1965	33,192	40.34	1965	10,780	32.48
1948	57,350	1954-55	75,659	131.92	1966	33,539	44.33	1966	10,383	30.96
1949	58,486	1955-56	73,079	124.95	1967	33,489	45.83	1967	10,766	32.15
1950	57,082	1956-57	71,140	124.63	1968	33,667	47.32	1968	11,132	33.06
1951	60,527	1957-58	70,638	116.70	1969	35,458	50.20	1969	11,537	32.54
1952	62,564	1958-59	71,953	115.01	1970	35,734	49.66	1970	11,779	32.96
1953	62,323	1959-60	70,883	113.73	1971	35,554	50.16	1971	11,796	33.18
1954	65,141	1960-61	72,745	111.67	1972	38,693	53.19	1972	12,923	33.40
1955	63,530	1961-62	70,590	111.11	1973	38,669	54.78	1973	13,001	33.62
1956	63,811	1962-63	71,192	111.57	1974	40,131	56.37	1974	13,584	33.85
1957	63,375	1963-64	71,598	112.98	1975	41,498	57.96	1975	14,138	34.07
1958	60,681	1964-65	67,317	110.94	1976	40,087	59.55	1976	13,746	34.29
1959	60,179	1965-66	68,405	113.67	1977	41,816	61.13	1977	14,435	34.52
1960	59,702	1966-67	68,462	114.67	1978	42,939	62.72	1978	14,917	34.74
1961	59,930	1967-68	68,017	113.49	1979	43,742	64.31	1979	15,292	34.96
1962	58,142	1968-69	65,278	112.27	1980	43,018	65.90	1980	15,134	35.18
1963	58,231	1969-70	64,352	110.51	1981	43,431	67.49	1981	15,379	35.41
1964	56,906	1970-71	62,266	109.42	1982	43,013	69.08	1982	15,326	35.63
1965	52,853	1971-72	58,276	110.26	1983	41,184	70.67	1983	14,764	35.85
1966	50,653	1972-73	55,612	109.79	1984	40,185	72.26	1984	14,499	36.08
1967	49,822	1973-74	54,465	109.32	1985	40,222	73.85	1985	14,601	36.30
1968	49,158	1974-75	53,508	108.85	1986	40,361	75.43	1986	14,740	36.52
1969	50,401	1975-76	54,625	108.38	1987	42,072	77.02	1987	15,461	36.75
1970	52,283	1976-77	56,419	107.91	1988	44,351	78.61	1988	16,397	36.97
1971	51,615	1977-78	55,455	107.44	1989	44,475	80.20	1989	16,540	37.19
1972	51,999	1978-79	55,623	106.97	1990	45,494	81.79	1990	17,024	37.42
1973	52,383	1979-80	55,788	106.50						
1974	52,767	1980-81	55,949	106.03						
1975	53,151	1981-82	56,106	105.56						
1976	53,535	1982-83	56,260	105.09						
1977	53,918	1983-84	56,409	104.62						
1978	54,302	1984-85	56,556	104.15						
1979	54,686	1985-86	56,698	103.68						
1980	55,070	1986-87	56,838	103.21						
1981	55,454	1987-88	56,973	102.74						
1982	55,838	1988-89	57,106	102.27						
1983	56,222	1989-90	57,234	101.80						
1984	56,606	1990-91	57,359	101.33						
1985	56,990	1991-92	57,480	100.86						

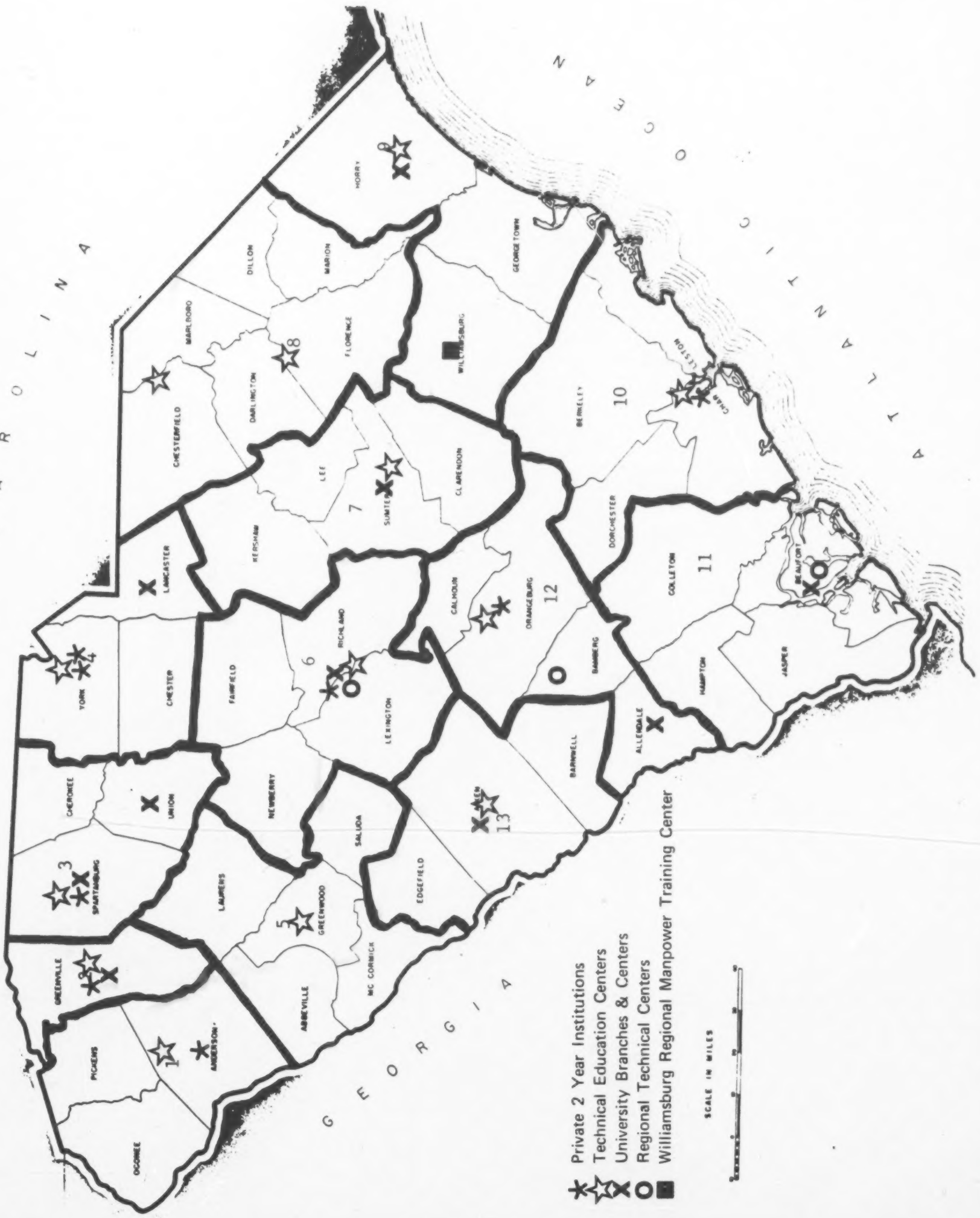
Source: Office of Research, South Carolina Department of Education

DISTRICT SUMMARY OF SELECTED DATA

DISTRICT	COUNTIES	1960 TOTAL POPULATION	1970 TOTAL POPULATION	RATE OF GROWTH	1970 POPULATION AGE 18-21	1970 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
1	Anderson, Oconee, Pickens	184,712	205,158	9.97	16,530	2509
2	Greenville	209,776	240,546	12.80	17,335	3181
3	Spartanburg, Cherokee, Union	222,050	239,555	7.31	16,772	3096
4	York, Chester, Lancaster	149,000	158,355	5.91	12,529	2232
5	Greenwood, Abbeville, Laurens, McCormick, Saluda	136,555	142,994	4.51	10,110	1754
6	Richland, Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry	310,957	372,152	16.45	43,602	4587
7	Sumter, Kershaw Lee, Clarendon	159,848	157,539	-1.45	12,191	2433
8	Chesterfield, Marlboro, Florence, Darlington, Dillon, Marion	262,210	263,004	.31	17,930	4295
9	Horry, Georgetown, Williamsburg	143,977	137,695	-4.37	9,967	2438
10	Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester	278,961	336,270	17.05	29,352	4051
11	Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper	101,665	106,521	4.56	13,727	1492
12	Orangeburg, Calhoun, Allendale, Bamberg	108,451	106,211	-2.07	9,009	1744
13	Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield	114,432	123,891	7.64	7,681	1922

Table 10

Figure 1


NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
OCEAN
HORRY
GEORGETOWN
DILLON
MARION
MARLBORO
FLORENCE
WILLIAMSBURG
DARLINGTON
CHESTERFIELD
BERKELEY
CHARLESTON
LANCASTER
CHESTER
YORK
FAIRFIELD
KERSHAW
LEE
SUMTER
CLARENDON
CHEROKEE
UNION
NEWBERRY
RICHLAND
LEXINGTON
CALHOUN
ORANGEBURG
DORCHESTER
SPARTANBURG
LAURENS
SALUDA
BARNWELL
BAMBERG
COLLETON
GREENVILLE
PICKENS
ANDERSON
ABBEVILLE
GREENWOOD
MC CORMICK
EDGEFIELD
ALLENDALE
HAMPTON
JASPER
BEAUFORT
OCONEE
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
10
11
12
13
Private 2 Year Institutions
Technical Education Centers
University Branches & Centers
Regional Technical Centers
Williamsburg Regional Manpower Training Center
SCALE IN MILES

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BY STATE-SUPPORTED TWO-YEAR POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS

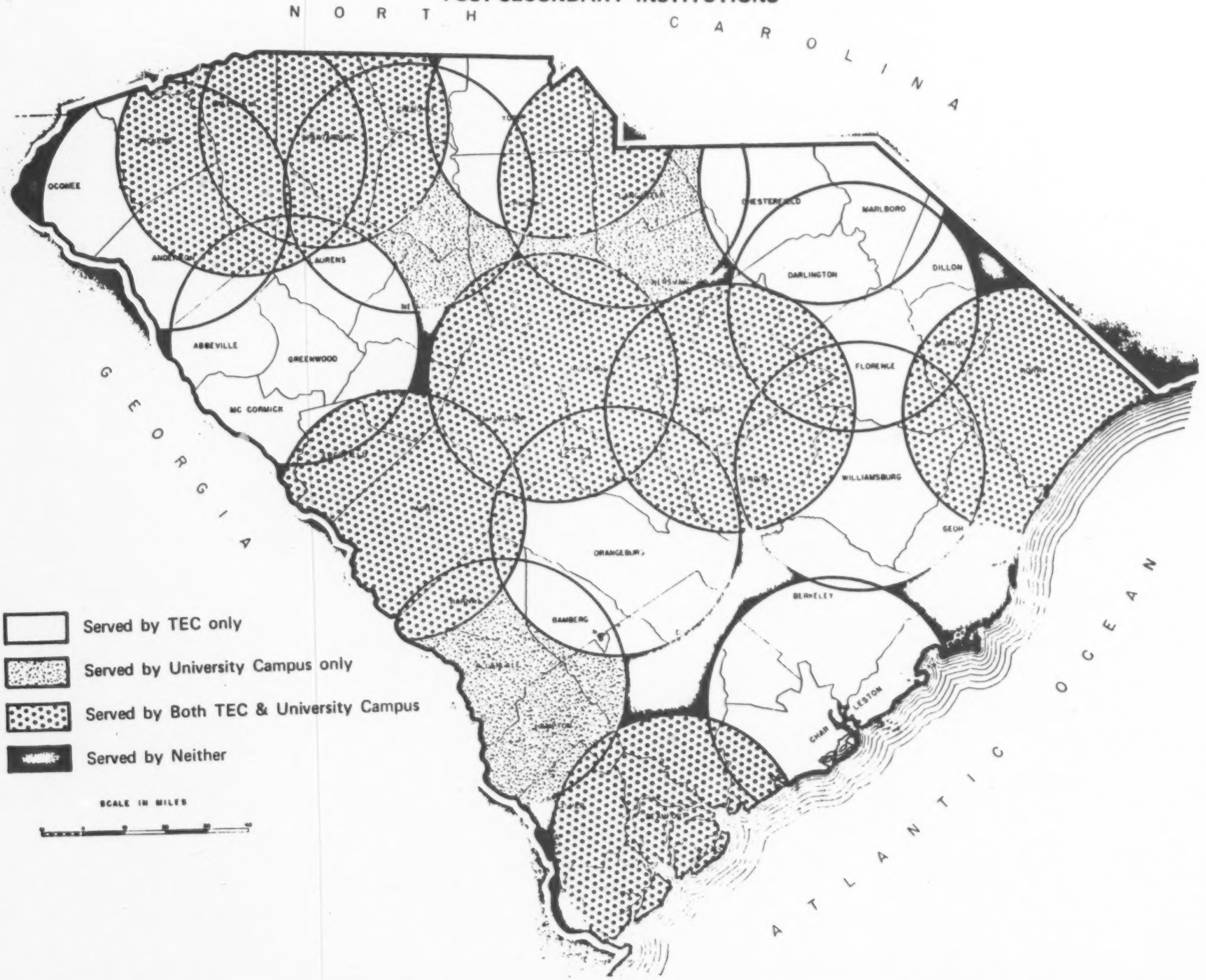


Figure 2

FALL, 1971, FULL-TIME ENROLLMENTS
POST-SECONDARY TWO-YEAR DEGREE-GRANTING STATE INSTITUTIONS

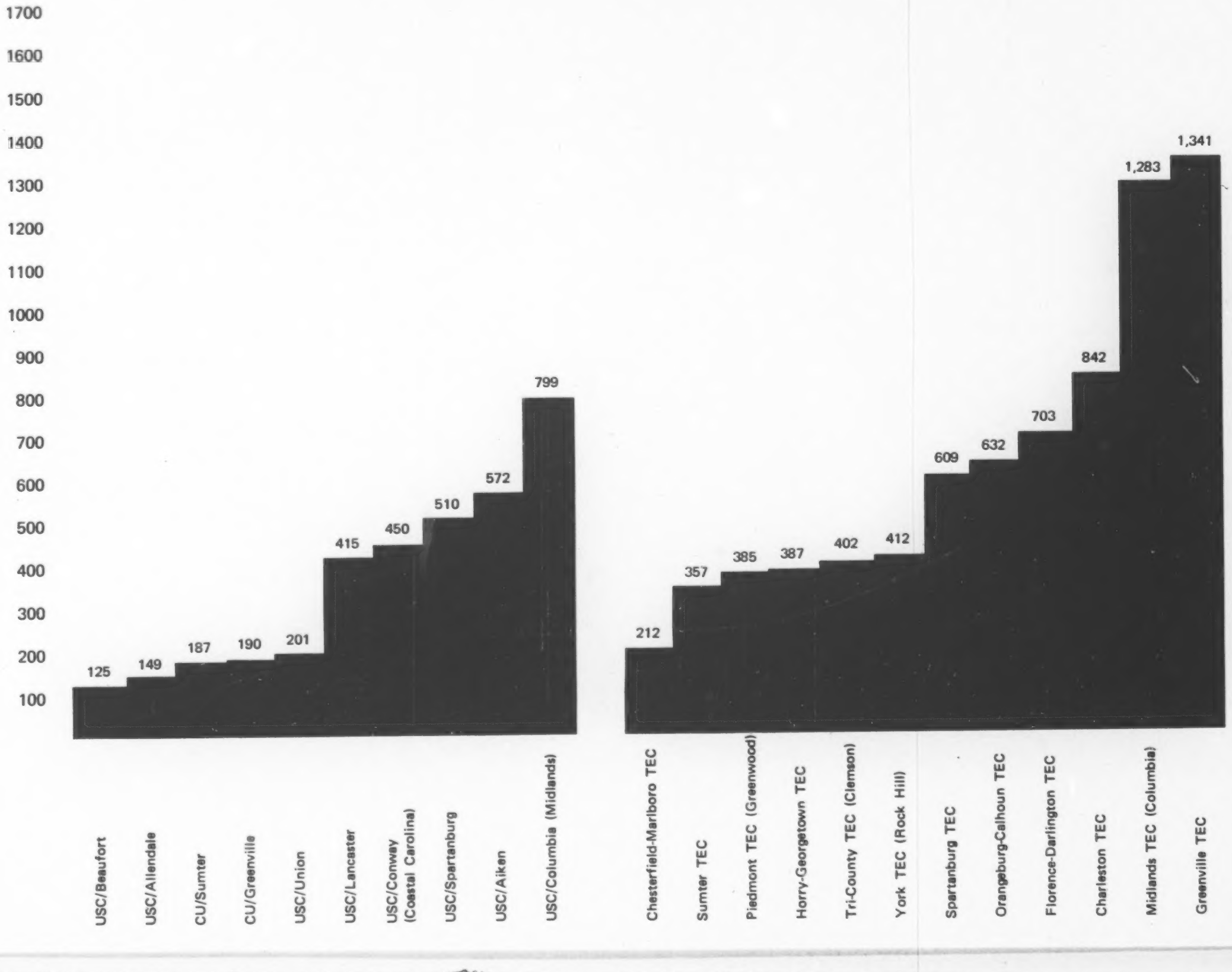
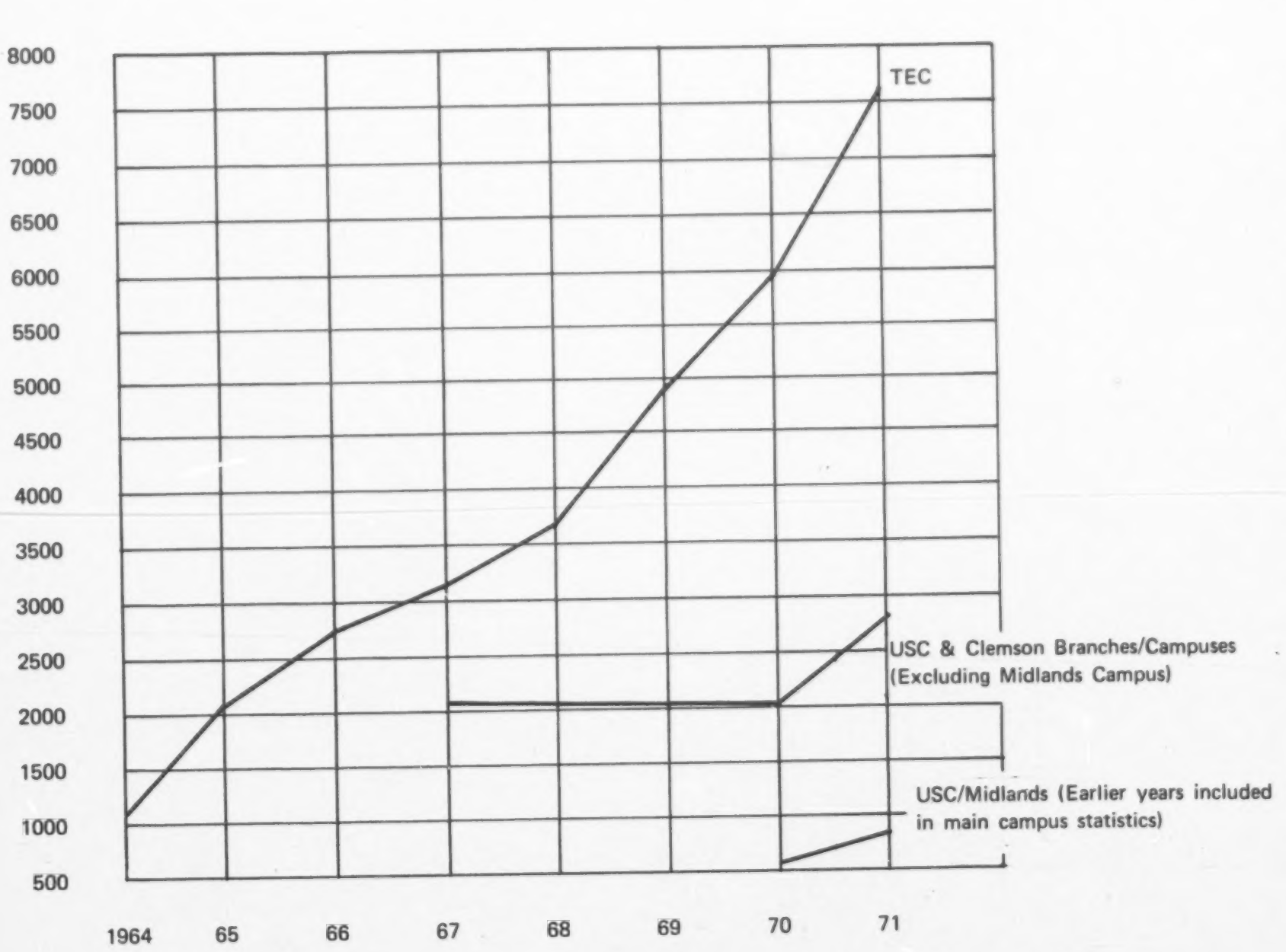


Figure 3

Figure 4

FULL-TIME FALL ENROLLMENTS



ESTIMATED HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS, MODIFIED AGE-GROUP METHOD

Year	S.C. Population	Estimated Total Headcount, Enrollments					
	18 - 21 (Thousands)	All Colleges (Thousands)	Ratio Enroll/Pop (%)	Public Colleges (Thousands)	Public, % Of Total	Private Colleges (Thousands)	Private, Of Total
1970	217.7	59.7	27.4	36.5	61.1	23.2	38.9
1971	222.1	62.6	28.2	38.5	61.5	24.1	38.5
1972	230.3	67.2	29.2	41.6	61.9	25.6	38.1
1973	233.8	71.4	30.5	44.9	62.9	26.5	37.1
1974	236.1	74.6	31.6	47.2	63.3	27.4	36.7
1975	237.8	79.0	33.2	50.8	64.3	28.2	35.7
1976	234.2	79.8	34.1	51.4	64.4	28.4	35.6
1977	231.6	81.0	35.0	52.3	64.6	28.7	35.4
1978	228.2	81.8	35.8	52.8	64.5	29.0	35.5
1979	225.5	82.7	36.7	53.4	64.6	29.3	35.4
1980	223.8	84.0	37.5	54.3	64.6	29.7	35.4

Table 11

Table 12

EVALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA
AND LOCAL TAXES FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES, 1969

	TOTAL TAXABLE PROPERTY	TOTAL TAXES FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES
Abbeville	$ 11,003,631	$ 792,261.43
Aiken	55,983,460	4,142,776.04
Allendale	5,322,305	340,627.52
Anderson	62,053,825	6,052,819.45
Bamberg	6,064,390	436,694.57
Barnwell	9,072,030	526,442.38
Beaufort	19,328,016	966,400.99
Berkeley	14,240,860	945,366.08
Calhoun	8,247,100	380,292.10
Charleston	121,862,940	10,297,418.49
Cherokee	18,123,775	1,687,014.81
Chester	17,795,637	1,299,081.51
Chesterfield	11,894,760	1,046,738.88
Clarendon	6,955,160	---
Colleton	12,054,025	36,179.19
Darlington	29,034,560	2,772,800.51
Dillon	12,105,070	932,091.15
Dorchester	13,273,220	953,206.38
Edgefield	7,683,930	461,035.80
Fairfield	10,777,946	592,787.03
Florence	41,385,184	3,382,438.81
Georgetown	23,059,301	1,648,200.22
Greenville	136,322,415	13,562,012.32
Greenwood	36,163,237	2,564,104.82
Hampton	8,361,370	565,022.51
Horry	34,355,250	2,267,446.50
Jasper	5,226,848	444,272.95
Kershaw	30,433,938	2,701,012.00
Lancaster	21,571,030	1,682,540.34
Laurens	22,468,290	1,477,835.04
Lee	5,832,589	390,783.47
Lexington	49,447,880	4,671,731.29
McCormick	4,234,770	97,399.72
Marion	11,239,780	1,091,587.06
Marlboro	13,937,595	975,631.64
Newberry	16,518,930	850,724.89
Oconee	19,069,040	1,168,628.16
Orangeburg	28,829,379	2,429,380.98
Pickens	30,768,220	1,907,629.64
Richland	122,700,150	11,229,533.29
Saluda	5,997,050	359,659.20
Spartanburg	100,865,123	9,935,018.48
Sumter	34,969,260	2,099,834.35
Union	13,520,190	703,049.88
Williamsburg	11,260,430	586,097.96
York	51,958,837	5,308,218.97
TOTAL	$1,333,372,726	$108,761,828.80

SOURCE: FY1969-70 Report of the Comptroller General of South Carolina to the General Assembly. p 224.

FULL-TIME OPENING FALL ENROLLMENTS

INSTITUTION	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
CU/Greenville	234	148	110	163	190
CU/Sumter	171	151	128	159	187
USC/Aiken	317	284	248	290	572
USC/Beaufort	76	49	72	85	125
USC/Coastal Carolina	261	291	294	341	450
USC/Lancaster	250	248	266	357	415
USC/Midlands*	-	-	-	659	799
USC/Salkehatchie	102	59	44	74	149
USC/Spartanburg	132	303	340	380	510
USC/Union	143	188	158	175	201

*Midlands enrollments included with Main Campus Statistics until 1970.

Table 13

OPENING FALL TOTAL HEAD-COUNT ENROLLMENTS

INSTITUTION	1967	1958	1969	1970	1971
CU/Greenville	239	148	126	212	244
CU/Sumter	178	166	152	211	230
USC/Aiken	370	352	306	471	695
USC/Beaufort	192	234	278	251	336
USC/Coastal Carolina	289	380	418	556	773
USC/Lancaster	307	288	347	443	496
USC/Midlands	656	575	590	926	891
USC/Salkehatchie	120	78	67	89	170
USC/Spartanburg	174	372	463	547	688
USC/Union	160	216	179	203	236
	2,685	2,809	2,926	3,909	4,759

Table 14

Table 15

USC REGIONAL CAMPUS ENROLLMENTS, 1971

	HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT	NUMBER IN OCCUPATION ORIENTED PROGRAMS*	OCCUPATION ORIENTED ENROLLMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	"BRANCH"** STUDENTS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Aiken	695	98	14.1	14.1
Beaufort	336	0	0	6.8
Coastal Carolina	773	93	12.0	9.8
Lancaster	496	52	10.5	7.7
Midlands	891	891	100	0
Salkehatchie	170	42	24.7	16.5
Spartanburg	688	109	15.8	4.1
Union	236	35	14.8	14.0
TOTAL	4,285	1,320	30.8	7.6

* Includes Associate Degree and Certificate Programs, of which some credits are transferable.

** "Branch" students are those admitted without meeting normal entrance requirements.

Table 16

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENTS AND ESTIMATED CONTACT HOURS

Clemson and University of South Carolina Branches and Centers

Fall Semester, 1970

INSTITUTION	FTE	ESTIMATED CONTACT HOURS
CU/Sumter	174	53,087
CU/Greenville	194	59,189
USC/Aiken	471	143,702
USC/Beaufort	251	76,580
USC/Coastal	556	169,636
USC/Lancaster	443	135,159
USC/Midlands	712	217,231
USC/Salkehatchie	89	27,154
USC/Spartanburg	547	166,890
USC/Union	203	61,935
Total	3,640	1,110,563

Note: Estimated on basis of 18-week semester, 15 semester hours equalling one full-time equivalent student, and one credit hour equalling 1.13 contact hours; hence, each FTE equals 305.1 contact hours.

CONTACT HOURS

Technical Education Centers

September, 1970 - January, 1971

CENTER	DEGREE CONTACT HRS. FULL- and PART-TIME	DIPLOMA CONTACT HRS. FULL- and PART-TIME	OTHER CONTACT HOURS	TOTAL CONTACT HOURS
Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester	211,310	192,019	95,968	499,297
Chesterfield-Marlboro	39,213	34,884	29,976	104,073
Florence-Darlington	183,326	96,180	140,961	420,467
Greenville	369,714	191,540	749,913	1,311,167
Horry-Georgetown	64,236	137,773	69,596	271,605
Midlands	316,604	61,849	119,898	498,351
Orangeburg-Calhoun	122,115	130,433	137,076	389,624
Piedmont	74,968	106,045	138,242	319,255
Spartanburg	117,458	147,543	141,687	406,688
Sumter	59,817	89,012	83,137	231,966
Tri-County	106,929	109,319	85,789	302,037
York	59,760	106,785	59,192	225,737
TOTAL	1,725,450	1,403,382	1,851,435	4,980,267

Table 17

FULL-TIME DEGREE OCTOBER 30 ENROLLMENTS

CENTER	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Berkely-Charleston-Dorchester	109	199	189	235	231	249	319
Chesterfield-Marlboro						62	79
Florence-Darlington	50	121	180	293	327	363	377
Greenville	279	337	415	363	452	568	806
Horry-Georgetown			17	15	78	115	132
Midlands	202	316	415	382	416	583	736
Orangeburg-Calhoun					84	226	250
Piedmont			76	80	73	140	147
Spartanburg	50	109	149	133	167	165	208
Sumter Area	25	43	35	29	64	84	126
Tri-County	63	112	172	165	156	190	215
York County	16	83	100	115	107	128	105
TOTAL	794	1320	1748	1810	2205	2873	3500

Table 18

PART-TIME DEGREE OCTOBER 30 ENROLLMENTS

CENTER	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Berkely-Charleston-Dorchester	31	71	158	199	179	146	168
Chesterfield-Marlboro						21	0
Florence-Darlington	58	32	60	46	0	0	0
Greenville	211	266	269	139	141	151	221
Horry-Georgetown			8	8	0	0	0
Midlands	165	132	157	286	100	40	66
Orangeburg-Calhoun					0	0	0
Piedmont			95	51	29	49	15
Spartanburg	56	68	74	35	79	46	57
Sumter Area	25	7	0	0	0	0	2
Tri-County	87	74	82	65	71	68	94
York County	34	75	94	56	36	63	22
TOTAL	667	725	927	885	635	584	645

FULL-TIME DIPLOMA OCTOBER 30 ENROLLMENTS

CENTER	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Berkely-Charleston-Dorchester	70	79	140	166	168	288	323
Chesterfield-Marlboro					51	55	61
Florence-Darlington	48	76	61	140	211	189	179
Greenville	89	213	203	278	272	361	362
Horry-Georgetown			118	151	130	199	257
Midlands	14	0	0	0	11	70	115
Orangeburg-Calhoun					63	120	233
Piedmont			35	69	97	102	140
Spartanburg	39	94	105	113	105	161	240
Sumter Area	23	139	115	151	137	148	171
Tri-County	69	92	141	148	75	123	163
York County	21	56	84	123	138	282	199
TOTAL	373	749	1,002	1,339	1,454	2,061	2,443

Table 20

PART-TIME DIPLOMA OCTOBER 30 ENROLLMENTS

CENTER	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Berkely-Charleston-Dorchester	16	82	104	125	164	185	153
Chesterfield-Marlboro					0	73	3
Florence-Darlington	74	57	31	24	0	0	0
Greenville	89	174	145	43	18	3	0
Horry-Georgetown			70	60	33	16	17
Midlands	14	16	16	9	0	0	77
Orangeburg-Calhoun					0	0	0
Piedmont			73	66	19	86	163
Spartanburg	75	90	100	91	122	69	91
Sumter Area	87	74	45	14	3	1	1
Tri-County	124	127	113	111	80	81	183
York County	62	96	102	115	110	247	5
TOTAL	541	716	799	658	549	755	693

Table 22

STATE COMMITTEE FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT 1971
TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTERS

(HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY - HEGIS)*

Center	Headcount				Total	Full-Time Equivalent Of Total Headcount (FTE)
	Men		Women			
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time		
Charleston	561	406	224	31	1222	931
Chesterfield	147	8	71	5	231	222
Florence	484	90	236	3	813	751
Greenville	792	399	542	110	1843	1504
Horry	271	15	122		408	398
Midlands	730	81	397	20	1228	1161
Orangeburg	456	134	187	45	822	703
Piedmont	300	227	85	50	662	477
Spartanburg	380	230	237	28	875	703
Sumter	273	44	84	9	410	375
Tri-County	318	254	90		662	493
York	300	120	112	25	557	460
TOTALS	5012	2008	2387	326	9733	8178

* OE FORM 2300-2.3-1. 3/71

APPENDIX C

Included in this Appendix are brief descriptions of the physical facilities in 12 of the 13 Technical Education Centers (excluding Aiken, now under construction), the three Regional Technical Education Centers, and of the off-campus Branches and Centers of the senior universities.

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY AT SUMTER

Building	Date Constructed	Gross Sq. Ft.
Administration	1966	9,300
Science	1966	21,854
Classroom	1966	17,326
Library	1966	8,736
Total		57,216

Present facilities include:
- 23 offices
- 1 reception room
- 1 general office
- 8 classrooms
- 1 language laboratory
- 5 science laboratories
- 1 engineering graphics laboratory
- 1 lecture room (seating 168)
- 2 conference rooms
- 1 bookstore
- 25,392 volumes of books

Land: 35 acres

The Sumter facility was designed and equipped with a capacity for 550 to 600 students for the freshman and sophomore years of undergraduate education.

AIKEN REGIONAL CAMPUS GENERAL ESTIMATE

Building	Date Constructed	Gross Sq. Ft.	Net Sq. Ft.
Mansion	1934	21,700	12,865
Trailer	1968	960	897
Trailer	1968	960	897

Note: New facility under construction and will be ready in Fall 1972. Additional calssrooms have been rented adjacent to present facility to accommodate 1971-72 FTE. This includes space for 6 offices and 3 classrooms, totaling 2,800 gross sq. ft.

Present facilities include:

19 offices
3 student and faculty lounges
6 classrooms
5 laboratories
2,638 sq. ft. in library
17,088 total number of volumes in library

Land: present - 3.8 acres
future - 100.0 acres

The present Aiken facility will be replaced by a new facility which would adequately house 600 FTE students in the Fall of 1972. The new building will be equipped for the teaching of Chemistry, Biology, Associate Degree Nursing, Geology, Geography and Physics.

BEAUFORT REGIONAL CAMPUS GENERAL ESTIMATE

Building	Date Constructed	Gross Sq. Ft.	Net Sq. Ft.
Admin.	1852	2,600	2,318
Classroom	1965	9,000	5,929

Note: Addition to present classroom building to provide language lab and library planned in 1971-72.

Present facilities include:

11 offices
2 student and faculty lounges
3 labs
5 classrooms
1,430 sq. ft. library
15,860 total number of volumes in library

Land: 3 acres

COASTAL REGIONAL CAMPUS GENERAL ESTIMATE

Building	Date Constructed	Gross Sq. Ft.	Net Sq. Ft.
Academic	1963	31,647	23,039
Gen. Purpose	1966	10,194	7,257
Caretaker	1963	864	780
Energy Fac.	1963	900	624

Note: Gym plans should be in final stages (William Brice Grant).

Present facilities include:

31 offices
5 labs
10 classrooms
1 conference room
1 assembly hall
1 food service facility
1 student lounge
1 faculty lounge
1 bookstore
1 family dwelling for maint. man
1 shop facility
7,619 sq. ft. in library
18,895 total number volumes in library

Land: 187 acres

Coastal Carolina is equipped to teach Nursing, Law Enforcement and Secretarial Science Associate degree programs as well as general lower-division curricula.

LANCASTER REGIONAL CAMPUS GENERAL ESTIMATE

Building	Date Constructed	Gross Sq. Ft.	Net Sq. Ft.
Central	1966	38,400	21,528
General Ed.	1969	15,994	9,717

Present facilities include:

2 assembly facilities
1 exhibition area
1 student lounge
1 faculty lounge
28 offices
1 conference room
10 classrooms
1 audiovisual, radio, T. V. facility
1 shop facility
3,556 sq. ft. in library
19,148 total number of volumes in library

Land: 15 acres

The Lancaster facility is adequate for its present enrollment with the exception that library space is in short supply. It is equipped to teach Associate Degree Law Enforcement, Associate Degree Nursing, Business Administration, Physics, Engineering, Chemistry, Philosophy and General Education Program.

SALKEHATCHIE REGIONAL CAMPUS GENERAL ESTIMATE

Building	Date Constructed	Renovated	Gross Sq. Ft.	Net Sq. Ft.
Central	1925	1965	14,850	10,936

Present facilities include:

5 classrooms
4 labs
10 offices (updated)
1 student lounge
1 faculty lounge
2,007 sq. ft. in library
10,971 total number of volumes in library

Land: 1/2 acre

The Salkehatchie facility should support present and projected enrollment through the next decade. It is equipped to teach Law Enforcement, Nursing, Commercial Science, Chemistry, Psychology, Sociology, Geography, Philosophy, and General Education Program.

SPARTANBURG REGIONAL CAMPUS GENERAL ESTIMATE

Building	Date Constructed	Gross Sq. Ft.	Net Sq. Ft.
Central	1969	43,200	26,393

Present facilities include:

8 classrooms
7 labs
38 offices
1 conference room
1 audio-visual, radio, T. V. facilities
3 student and faculty facilities
1 book store
5,516 sq. ft. in library
17,138 total number of volumes in library

Land: 73 acres

The Spartanburg facility is adequate for present enrollment. It is equipped to teach Associate Degree Nursing, Biology, Chemistry, Business Administration, Psychology, Sociology, Engineering and Physics, Journalism and a General Education Program.

UNION REGIONAL CAMPUS GENERAL ESTIMATE

Building	Date Constructed	Renovated	Gross Sq. Ft.	Net Sq. Ft.
Old Elem.	1909	1965	25,100	16,348
Truluck Gym	1969		11,000	9,934

Present facilities include:

4 classrooms
4 labs
17 offices
1 athletic-phys. ed. facility
1 assembly facility
3 student and faculty lounges
1 book store
3,289 sq. ft. in library
18,000 total number of volumes in library

Land: 2 1/2 acres

The Union facilities are adequate for present enrollment. It is equipped to teach Associate Degree Nursing, Biology, Philosophy, Geology, Business Administration, Psychology and the General Education Program.

BERKELEY-CHARLESTON-DORCHESTER TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER

Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Technical Education Center is located in Charleston, South Carolina. The school consists of an Administrative Building, an Applied Science Building, a Crafts Building, and an Industrial Training Building. There are a total of 128,312 gross square feet in these buildings of which there is 103,928 sq. ft. of usable space. There are 18,293 sq. ft. of classroom space, 17,591 sq. ft. of laboratory space, and 30,133 sq. ft. of shop area in the instructional areas. There are 3,303 sq. ft. of administrative office space and 3,389 sq. ft. of faculty office space. In addition, the center has a food service area consisting of 2,030 sq. ft., a lounge store consisting of 404 sq. ft., and support facilities of 9,804 sq. ft.

Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Technical Education Center has a 25-acre campus, $800,314 worth of major equipment and library facilities consisting of 11,000 sq. ft. of floor space and 11,000 volumes in the book collection.

CHESTERFIELD-MARLBORO TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER

Chesterfield-Marlboro Technical Education Center, located in Cheraw, South Carolina, consists of a main building, two Shop buildings, a mobile unit, and a house annex. The gross square footage of the center is 37,053. The net usable square footage is 32,753 square feet. There are 4,708 sq. ft. in classroom area, 6,012 sq. ft. of laboratory space, and 11,900 sq. ft. of shop footage in the instructional area of the center. The office space consists of 1,430 sq. ft. of space for the administrative offices and 300 sq. ft. of floorspace in faculty offices. There are 630 sq. ft. in the food service area, 766 sq. ft. in the lounge store, 2,515 sq. ft. in the support facilities and an additional 1,458 sq. ft. being used for storage and other purposes.

The campus of Chesterfield-Marlboro Technical Education Center consists of 59.3 acres. The school now has $300,000 worth of major equipment and library facilities consisting of 12,500 sq. ft. of floorspace and 5,341 volumes.

GREENVILLE TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER

Greenville Technical Education Center is located in Greenville, South Carolina. The center is made up of eight buildings: the Industrial Building, the Engineering Building, the Allied Health Sciences Building, the Welding and Special Schools Building, the Library-Classroom Building, the Heavy Equipment Building, the Truck Driver-Automotive Building, and the Carpentry Building. In these buildings there are 308,685 sq. ft. of floor space with a net usable square footage of 268,130.

Exclusive of the Library-Classroom Building which consists of 100,000 sq. ft., there are 34,586 sq. ft. in classroom space, 79,963 sq. ft. in lab space, 15,750 sq. ft. in shop area, 3,239 sq. ft. used for guidance offices, 6,032 sq. ft. in administrative office space, 12,695 sq. ft. in faculty office space, 1,899 sq. ft. of food service area, 1,277 sq. ft. used for lounge store, 14,403 sq. ft. of support facilities, 14,036 sq. ft. of miscellaneous space, and 168,130 sq. ft. of usable space.

The Greenville Technical Education Center is situated on a 128-acre campus. The library at the center consists of 23,400 sq. ft. and contains 50,000 volumes and 1,000 current periodicals. The center has a major equipment inventory of $1,500,000.

HORRY-GEORGETOWN TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER

Horry-Georgetown Technical Education Center is located in Conway, South Carolina, nine miles north of Myrtle Beach. The center consists of three buildings containing a gross square footage of 76,000 sq. ft. and a net usable footage of 56,127 sq. ft. There are 5,176 sq. ft. of classroom space, 7,896 sq. ft. of laboratory space, and 10,106 sq. ft of shop space in the instructional areas. Office space consists of 3,080 sq. ft. in the administrative area, and 3,080 sq. ft. in the faculty offices. In addition, there are 4,647 sq. ft. of lounge and store space, 6,448 sq. ft being utilized as support facilities and 4,918 sq. ft. of storage and corridor space.

Horry-Georgetown Technical Education Center is situated on 15 acres of land. The center has approximately $500,000 in major equipment with library facilities consisting of 4,500 sq. ft. of floor space and 6,000 volumes in the resource and reference collection.

FLORENCE-DARLINGTON TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER

The Florence-Darlington Technical Education Center consists of four buildings containing 83,000 gross square feet with a net usable square footage of 78,433. There are 10,260 sq. ft. of classroom space, 17,457 sq. ft. of laboratory space, and 18,488 sq. ft. in the shop area. Office space is divided into 4,089 sq. ft. of administrative area and 2,412 sq. ft. of faculty offices. There is a lounge store consisting of 3,088 sq. ft. and support facilities of 2,346 sq. ft. There are 12,599 sq. ft. used as circulation and mechanical space.

Florence-Darlington Technical Education Center is situated on a 24.62-acre campus. There is major equipment at the center which has a replacement value of $875,000. The library facilities consist of 9,250 sq. ft. where a collection of 19,000 volumes is housed.

MIDLANDS TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER

Midlands Technical Education Center is located in Columbia, South Carolina. It is made up of six buildings: the Administrative Building, the Classroom Building, the Tool & Dye Building, the Lab Building, the Library Building, and the Engineering Technology Building. There are 37,370 sq. ft. of classroom space, 37,153 sq. ft. of laboratory space, 8,432 sq. ft. of shop space, 8,181 sq. ft. of administrative office space, and 8,092 sq. ft. of office space that is occupied by the faculty. There are also 5,398 sq. ft. of food service and student lounge area, 4,759 sq. ft. of storage space, and 36,348 sq. ft. of support facilities which include the mechanical equipment space, toilets, halls and stair well.

The campus at Midlands Technical Education Center consists of 29 acres of land. The major equipment inventory amounts to $1,500,000. The library facilities consist of 12,000 square feet of floor space and the collection contains 18,000 volumes.

ORANGEBURG-CALHOUN TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER

Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical Education Center is located in Orangeburg, South Carolina. The center consists of eight buildings containing a gross square footage of 82,000 sq. ft. with a net usable area of 62,500 sq. ft. There are 9,947 sq. ft. of classroom space, 26,132 sq. ft. of laboratory space, 4,420 sq. ft. of administrative office space, and 1,809 sq. ft. of faculty office space. There is a lounge store of 5,600 sq. ft., support facilities of 8,101 sq. ft., and 2,965 sq. ft. of storage space along with 19,500 sq. ft. of miscellaneous halls and corridors.

The campus at Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical Education Center contains 100 acres, and the major equipment is valued at $300,000. The center has a library consisting of 6,500 square feet of floor space with a collection of 8,000 volumes.

PIEDMONT TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER

Piedmont Technical Education Center is located in Greenwood, South Carolina. It consists of one building containing 46,163 gross sq. ft., and 35,316 sq. ft. of usable floor space. There are 4,327 sq. ft. of classroom space, 8,880 sq. ft. of laboratory space, 13,540 sq. ft. of shop space, 3,746 sq. ft. of administrative office space, and 960 sq. ft. of faculty office space. The center also contains a food service area consisting of 786 sq. ft., a lounge store consisting of 576 sq. ft., support facilities amounting to 400 sq. ft. and a storage area of 1,213 sq. ft.

The campus at Piedmont Technical Education Center contains 42 acres. The major equipment is valued at $453,806. The library facilities consist of 880 sq. ft. of floor space with a collection of 6,516 volumes.

SPARTANBURG COUNTY TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER

Spartanburg County Technical Education Center is located outside of Spartanburg, South Carolina, on Interstate Highway 85. It consists of two buildings which contain 127,008 sq. ft. of gross floor space and 123,701 sq. ft. of usable floor space. The buildings consist of 13,331 sq. ft. of classroom space, 29,110 sq. ft. of laboratory space, 17,216 sq. ft. of shop space, 5,152 sq. ft. of administrative office space, and 3,698 sq. ft. of faculty office space. In addition, there are 2,142 sq. ft. in the food service area, 11,081 sq. ft. in the lounge store area, 8,078 sq. ft. of floor space in the support facilities, and 19,712 sq. ft. of storage space.

The campus at Spartanburg County Technical Education Center contains 90 acres of land. The major equipment is valued at $900,000. The library facilities consist of 10,000 sq. ft. of floor space with a collection of 8,200 volumes.

SUMTER AREA TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER

Sumter Area Technical Education Center consists of three buildings; the Main Building, the Technical Building, and the Library Building. There are 60,800 gross sq. ft. and 55,110 net usable sq. ft. in these buildings. There are 10,617 sq. ft. of classroom space, 8,926 sq. ft. of laboratory space, 10,007 sq. ft. of shop space, and 5,490 sq. ft. of study space. The administrative office space consists of 1,110 sq. ft. and the 2,896 sq. ft. of faculty office space. In addition, there is a food service area consisting of 1,110 sq. ft., a lounge store area consisting of 514 sq. ft., 6,253 sq. ft. in the support area, and 7,537 sq. ft. of storage space.

Sumter Area Technical Education Center is situated on 15 acres of land. There is an additional 35 acres of land adjoining the property which could be annexed if necessary. The center has $700,000 in major equipment. The library facilities consist of 9,000 sq. ft. of floor space and there are 8,000 volumes in the collection.

TRI-COUNTY TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER

The Tri-County Technical Education Center is located between Clemson, South Carolina, and Pendleton, South Carolina. The center consists of three buildings containing 87,646 gross sq. ft. and 85,260 net usable sq. ft. Instructional area consists of 14,359 sq. ft. of classroom space, 19,754 sq. ft. of laboratory space, and 11,464 sq. ft. of shop space. The office area consists of 6,384 sq. ft. of administrative space and 2,262 sq. ft. of faculty office space. There are 2,225 sq. ft. in the food service area, 2,232 sq. ft. of store space, and 21,828 sq. ft. in the support area. Storage space consists of 2,417 sq. ft.

Tri-County Technical Education Center is situated on 22 acres of land. The center has a major equipment inventory of $1,000,000.00 and a library consisting of 6,000 sq. ft. of floor space with a collection of 8,000 volumes.

YORK COUNTY TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER

York County Technical Education Center is located in Rock Hill, South Carolina. The center is housed in three buildings consisting of 91,043 gross sq. ft. and 85,155 sq. ft. of net usable floor space. The instructional area consists of 8,882 sq. ft. of classroom space, 8,171 sq. ft. of laboratory space, and 12,412 sq. ft. of shop space. The office area consists of 1,672 sq. ft. of administrative office space, and 2,116 sq. ft. of faculty office space. There is a food service area consisting of 1,914 sq. ft., support facilities consisting of 2,820 sq. ft., and 5,888 sq. ft. of storage space and corridors, all in the main building. The library building contains 17,400 sq. ft., the Sciences Building contains 29,000 sq. ft.

York County Technical Education Center is situated on 35 acres of land. The center's major equipment inventory amounts to $400,000. The library facilities contain 9,000 sq. ft. with a collection of 7,000 volumes.

BEAUFORT REGIONAL TECHNICAL CENTER

The Beaufort Regional Technical Center is located in Beaufort, South Carolina. The school consists of 25,876 sq. ft. in shops and classroom space; 9,600 sq. ft. in dormitory space; 3,900 sq. ft. in administrative space; 6,600 sq. ft. in cafeteria space; 10,000 sq. ft. in gymnasium space; and 3,600 sq. ft. in miscellaneous space (infirmary, student center, etc.)

Beaufort Regional Technical Center has a 28.15 - acre campus with $266,700 in major equipment. The library facility consists of 3,100 sq. ft. in floor space with 200 volumes in book collection.

COLUMBIA REGIONAL TECHNICAL CENTER

The Columbia Regional Technical Center is located in Columbia, South Carolina. The school consists of 93,081 sq. ft. in shops and classroom space; 19,820 sq. ft. in dormitory space; 7,863 sq. ft. in administrative space; 3,268 sq. ft. in cafeteria space; 25,716 sq. ft. in warehouse space, 8,000 sq. ft. in faculty apartments; and 1,178 sq. ft. in miscellaneous space (infirmary, student center, etc.)

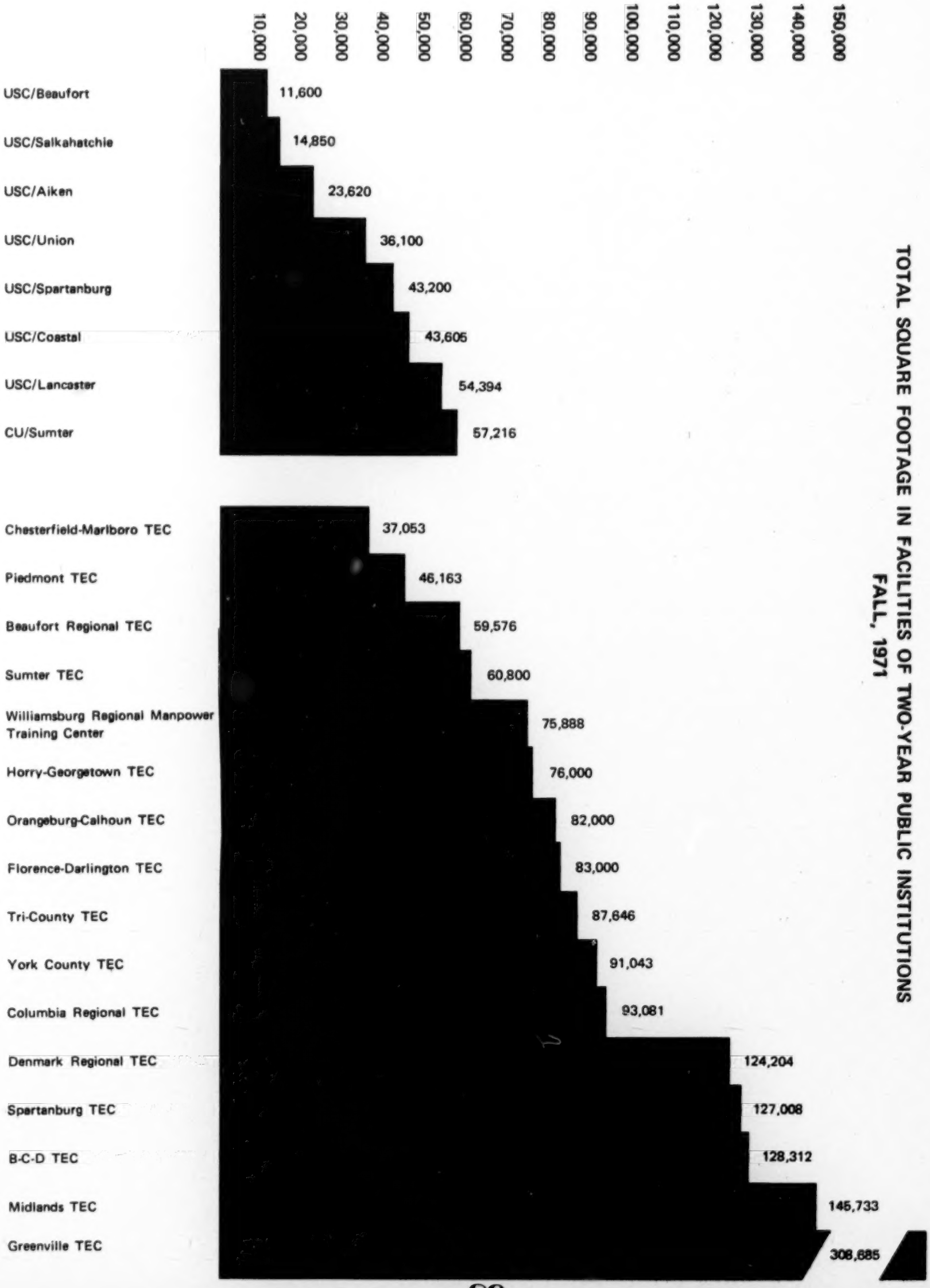
Columbia Regional Technical Center has a 132-acre campus with $496,200 in major equipment. The library facility consists of 1,802 sq. ft. in floor space with 7,585 volumes.

DENMARK REGIONAL TECHNICAL CENTER

The Denmark Regional Technical Center is located in Denmark, South Carolina. The school consists of 48,714 sq. ft. in shops and classroom space; 45,630 sq. ft. in dormitory space; 1,972 sq. ft. in administrative space; 5,886 sq. ft. in cafeteria space; 1,280 sq. ft. in warehouse space;6,480 sq. ft. gymnasium; 9,701 sq. ft. in faculty apartments; and 4,541 sq. ft. in miscellaneous space (infirmary, student center, etc.)

Denmark Regional Technical Center has a 43.5-acre campus with $274,800 in major equipment. The library facility consists of 1,025 sq. ft. in floor space with a book collection of 3,684.

TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE IN FACILITIES OF TWO-YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FALL, 1971



APPENDIX D

CONDENSED FINANCIAL DATA

On the following pages, a recapitulation of total revenue and expenditures for both the Technical Education Center system and for the University Branch and Center system is given, together with an estimate of the costs per "full-time equivalent" student.

It is to be noted that total revenue includes all sources, including that from the state and from student tuition and fees.

Direct comparisons between the costs per "full-time equivalent" student in the two systems are not comparable. This is because the definitions of "full-time equivalent" are, for good reasons, not the same in the two kinds of systems.

For the University Branches and Centers, as for public senior colleges and universities, a full-time equivalent student is defined as one enrolled for 15 semester credit hours per semester.

Because of the distinctive nature of some of the programs in the Technical Education system, the quarter or semester hour is a less appropriate unit of accountability. The current system of reporting in use within the Technical Education system utilizes instead student contact hours, with a full-time equivalent student defined as 540 such contact hours in a calendar year.

It is possible in principle to convert the credit-hour system of accounting to the contact-hour system. To do this, it is only necessary to note that the

University definition means 15 credit hours per week of study, convert this to contact hours per week, and multiply by the number of weeks.

Data from the Commission on Higher Education's Management Information System indicates that,for undergraduates, the awarding of one credit hour requires an average of 1.13 contact hours of class and laboratory work. The average number of weeks in an academic semester is 15, or 30 per academic year. Carrying out the necessary multiplication, it is found that

1 "University FTE" = 508 contact hours/academic year

This is close to but not exactly the same as the TEC definition of 540 contact hours per calendar year.

TABLE D-1

Revenue, Expenditures, and Unit Costs For Technical Education Centers

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Revenue	$1,841,865	$2,535,461	$3,883,242	$5,486,091	$7,965,508	$9,806,613
Expenditures	1,841,865	2,535,461	3,883,242	5,486,091	7,965,508	9,806,613
Expenditure per FTE	449	352	435	467	589	651
FTE Enrollment	4,386	7,188	9,744	12,830	15,336	16,509

TABLE D-2

Revenue, Expenditure, and Unit Costs For Combined University Branch and Center Systems (1)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Total Revenue	$ 591,440	$ 946,123	$1,484,327	$2,533,727	$2,962,820	$2,743,608
Expenditures	630,337	1,007,649	1,422,314	2,440,299	2,903,175	2,850,534
Net Income (or Loss)	(38,897)	(61,526)	62,013	93,428	59,645	(106,926)
Expenditure per FTE	845	933	943	1,130	1,208	1,227
FTE Enrollment	746	1,080	1,509	2,158	2,404	2,324

(1) Does Not Include Midlands (Columbia) Branch